Subset by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Manket STREET, three doors below Second street, at \$2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or \$1 if not paid during the year—Advantisaments inserted at the cur



FOR THE SATURDAY SYENING POST. TATELDES

my esteemed friend, Miss M. H. G. em is thine,

let feeble my pen would disclose.
The affection is tenderly bear.
for eise could, thy bosom suppose,
In any bresst shall prove indiowed there. lat still with what anguish I view
That beam, which e'er gentleness werethat beams with such tenderness true,
By illness and pain mantled o'er.

cill, the sickness both robbit thy fair check, And its native vermillion bath flows, Beer is beauty remains that would seek To cell where the lift bath blown.

to dell where the in the herent, if that flower, more fair, in thy hrent, fail therish—it ne'er will decay; a Pority—that sweet little quest, Which blooms e'en when life fades away.

ELLEN.

TOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST SERENADE.

The plaintive strains that strike thine ear, Are breath'd in love to thee, my dearest, But you may doubt that he's sinceres, You to his heart are still the nearest.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. ODE TO NATURE.

to Samuel B. Wyhe, D. D. of Philadel as a tribute of gratitude and respect. his, as a tribute of gratifude and respect, on whose joy-inspiring unite eary travelier can beguite, who wanders they the accret vale, moving on the steep hiffs omny how, the the giadel ning inspulse of the gale, on the pride of courts, the anties of pow'r, nowe the creation with thee, and the grate of courts, the anties of pow'r, nowe at executive with thee, the creating was, or woodhine hower, the creating was, or woodhine hower, which whose loose hair riots in the wind, which would be a supplied to the creating with the creating with the pour her cheerful song, wastering with, or ranged such a mong, the country, and litealth, of ruisest hose, all with the pour her cheerful song, wastering with, or ranged such a mong, the country of the pour her cheerful song, but it is a supplied to the pour her cheerful song hours steal unpresented away, thou, of any poly accreacy, of Peace I thou modest Eee, I hail!

shou, O. I symple screek, condit, or special temperacity away of Peace! thou modest Ews, I hail! te thy placid mich, to thou draw'st with lemient hand, a round thy magic wand, any a transhous neme thy gradual veil. The warning Curfew meets mine car, singled noise of soul-mily'ning cheer, a youder village rise! Il unseen, along the mono-light plain, Bird of Solitude, thy tuneful strain, a warhiest to the sixtes: tere one verage thro' this vale of tears, as the penaire mile that evening wears, might in peace declining age repose, for this useen life, pictured curtain close, of Despair! hone wand or of the night, heart ne'er gladden'd when the moon rose haply indict some rude, sequester'd dell, how with muning solitude to dwell, the cat of the horar reasonating deep, githe wild-winds, and the tempest'n way, re-closed gath'ring round its forechead grey hold and converse with the midnight storm, guist arm and hollow eye, a phrenzied look behind, abling starts at eventure.

sooy, in that awe-inspiring hour, may a peace-firmshen breast, in discuse and penury opprest, in discuse and penury opprest, in discuse and penury opprest, in the eddying whirk-winds sound the blow, let it figure to thy mourmful sight, eray bark, that thro' the o'ere-helming deep, era by the waves resisters aweep, are with horror fraught and wild afflight,) down thy check the pitying tear shall flow: [] 'in the isenana's helphose acy; was of death, and passes by! you solitory light, gliunnering thro' the gloon of night? I grimmering throw the gloon of night? I will be champal of cach rolling sphere, but the mapped of the champal again the firstful section. I wangist, calm, serene; the waters stumber on you rocky pile—

th hospeless wame and the form of the same in the facility access: transput, calm, acretic; transput, calm, acretic; over a dumber on you rocky pilesare enound with joy, and all the vallies unile; our the blue, unripplied tide, our the high-cared vasch glide, the samy deck, you feative throng, the samy deck, you feative throng, the samy deck, you feative throng, the samy deck por feative partial song; the thart lived chase of Pleasure's best, the careting bours of life are spent; how soon fades hope's deducive gleams, a far off, the sum's departing beams of last tints upon the mountain's beight, herefore fall the lengthest'd shades of might—mo more I'll woo life's stormy mase, some spot untrodden calm y days.

Rature, is the happiest reign, if with surrow—here from pain; if with surrow—here from pain; if, sweet Nyamph, my ardent prayer, it me all thy pleasures share.

THOUGHTS OF LACON.

buring the time the Rev. Mr. Colton sojourn-in this country, not content with exhibiting small boxes and other curious trinkets to the sauff boxes and other curious trinkets to the berican people, he determined to favor them has few of his thoughts. His snuff boxes he played wherever he went: the medium he se-ted for communicating his thoughts, was the ted for communicating his thoughts, was the safeston Couriet. The following sentences tracted from that paper, may, as the N. York atcuman observes be considered an American pendis to Lacon. They contain "many things few words," and to those who are disposed to feet, afford ample-matter for reflection.

"Have you such a thing, Sam, as ten-pence out you? Remember, I only oak for informa-JERENY DIBLEN.

QUERIES.

Whether there are not three insurmountable equalities among men—inequalities of physical ength, wealth, and talent—and whether talent is not the highest of the three, inasmuch as it

son, be not as great a good as an union of circle in the bond of truth. Whether ignorance be not all that certain po-

pular preachers demand from their congrega-tions, and impudence all that they rely on in them Whether the whole realms of human intellect

be not under the abject despotism of that capricious tyrant, doubt-who reigns in the breast of but gives satisfaction to none of us-and all of us, but gives satisfaction to none or us—awhether we can define one of those most impor-tant things on which all our reasonings depend— life and death—time and space—matter and mind. Whether prudery of conduct be not an armour resorted to for the defence of that which the fair

owner unipoets may be endangered—and whether freedom of demeanor be not the result of that confidence in the strength of the citadel, that can fearlessly permit an enemy to reconneitre the outworks.

outworks.

Whether "tula time" be not a good proverb, and many have not failed from the inactivity produced by the very goodness of their cause—and whether he, that defends a bad cause, is not obliged to do every thing for it, because it can do nother fee itself.

ing for itself.
Whether it be not better that men should grov

wise by reflecting on their own thoughts, than blindly poring over those of others. Whether Napoleon sincerely meant to have given liberty to France, the moment she was cagiven liberty to France, the moment she was ca-pable of enjoying it—and whether the single in-tention be not the only thing that is required to stamp him the greatest man of any time, and of any place.

would not Napoleon, who succeeded in France have failed in America, and would not Washing-ton, who succeeded in America have failed in France, and do not great men often follow events,

yet fancy that they guide them.

Whether the greatest event of modern times did not hinge upon the merest trifle, and whether the French Revolution did not result from the

turn of a mutton chop.

Whether all those who were the victims of the Whether all those who were the victims of the French Revolution would not have been where they now are without it—and whether the abolition of tithes, and the law of primogeniture be not fully worth the price of their removal—and if the establishment of trial by jury, and the Code Napoleon be not positive and extensive good, as certain of security from their value, as of stability from the worlds.

from their weight.

Whether it be not the particular interest of America to support the general interests of freadom throughout the world, and whether at the present erisis, the overwhelming brightness of her example be not her surest and her safest

Whether he that at every step of his political career, makes one friend and one enemy, does not play a very losing game—and whether revenge be not a stronger principle of action than grati-

Whether most duels are not fought through and whether the bravest of us would not

fear—and whether the bravest of us would not gladly refuse a challenge if he durst. Whether the law of opinion be not still a ty-rant existing in the midst of freedom—and whe-ther like all other tyrants, it be not often capri-cious and sometimes blind. Whether despotism and a free press be not two things that can be a possibility constitution.

things that can by no possibility co-exist.

Is it not better that a bad life should be join. ed to a good doctrine, than that a bad doctrine should be supported by a good life—and will not the sect survive the founder.

Is not he that can make an opportunity superior to him that takes it; and is not he that strikes only when the iron is hot likely to be outdone by

only when the iron is hot likely to be outdone by him, that makes the iron hot by striking.

Whether it be not natural that those who hold power should be most anxious to retain it—and whether it be not unfortunate that the right use of power is not always the best mode of effecting its continuance.

Whether man be not too easily tempted; and whether a wise legislature ought not to be more distinction.

whether a wise legislature ought not to be more proud of having removed one temptation, than of having punished twenty crimes.

of having punished twenty crimes.

Whether a knowledge of others ought not to prevent our diffidence, and a knowledge of our-selves, our presumption.

Whether it be not easy to calculate how many

seconds make up the longest life; and whether it be not impossible to calculate how many such

es would make up an eternity.

Whether it be not far more easy to ask the

From the European Magazi THE LAST SHILLING.

bove questions, than to answer them.

The clock struck six, as Harry Craven issued from his obscure lodging in Burleigh street, Exeter Change, to attend his professional duties, in the orchestra, at one of the minor theatres, in the southern division of the metropolis. It was a dismal November evening; a dense fog obscured the atmosphere; yet he walked forward with a firm, buoyant step—for Harry had a light heart, and a clear conscience, and was not eighteen. In crossing Waterloo Bridge he did not encounter a single passenger; all above, before, around him, was loneliness and gloom; while the dark watery expanse, flowing silently below, showed through the beautiful ballustrade with an appalling dreariness. Harry was touched with a feeling of melancholy; but the emotion was transient, and the unbidden sigh which rose to his lip terminated in a merry whistle.

to his lip terminated in a merry whistle.

About three hundred yards beyond the secon Whether there are not three insurmountable equalities among men—inequalities of physical cruck, wealth, and talent—and whether talent in the highest of the three, insured as it a command the one and acquire the other. Whether wealth does not begin to be the most it cases to the lowest—and whether man, if placed in a city where money can do every thing, is not often tempted to do every thing, is not often tempted to do every thing for money. What will be the result of the great tragicometable to built a march of opinion.

It is march of the bayonet be strong as my though the there are some that do do not desired and are there not many that the strong and their liberty, but who do not desired the strong that was some enabled to gather from her broken, incoherent accounts, that she was the mother of a large family, reduced to a state of the most abject distress and destitution, and having been unsuccessful during the day in the attempts to obtain some relief to their necessities, the the lowest the month of the property of the most appear to the most appear to the most of the most appear to the most appear to the most of the most appear to the most

of accomplishing the highest object of all governments, samely, that men of principle may be the principal men.

Whether an Englishman who comes to America a whig has not to thank his philosophy rather than his feelings, if he does not return a tory.

Is not he that prefers the submissive society of slaves to the rough racineness of fresmen, more to be pitied than he who prefers a pumpkin to a pine-apple, because the one has a smooth cost and the other a ranged one.

Whether America cannot offer this dilemma to all her aggressors—"Attack me with few, and I will overwhelm your—attack me with many, and you shall overwhelm your—attack me with many, and you shall overwhelm yourselves."

Whether an union of truth in the bond of reason, be not as great a good as an union of error

timely aid.

Harry was a sad, thoughtless, tinthrifty cashier
his salary, such as it was, was always mortgaged
a fortnight in advance; yet the boy had so much
of honour and honesty about him, that his fellow of honour and honesty about him, that his fellow-performers, or even the manager himself, hever he-sitated to lend him a guines at any time. On this evening he executed his part, as secondo vio-lono, with unusual ability and apirit; and when the performance was over, adjourned, with a manical colleague, to a tavern in the neighbour-hood, which the persons belonging to the thea-tre were accustomed to frequent.

"Companion, when they

tre were accustomed to frequent.

"Come," said Harry's companion, when they had made an end of their refreshment, "show ms your metal, my lad; hand up some semi-quavers."

"De'il a doit have I got," answered Harry, "not a single demi-semi to buy a bit of rosin," turning out his pockets as he spoke, to evince their utter emptiness.

"Why, where's your silver pocket-piece!"

terraing out his pockets as he spoke, to evince their utter emptiness.

"Why, where's your silver pocket-piece!" exclaimed the other, "your Anna Regina; the lady's head without a tongue in it? I thought you always carried it about you, just to swear by, and to pay for your swearing; a shilling's the change for taking an oath you know."

"Oh!" replied Craven, hesitatingly, I've lost it: that is —I gave it away just now."

"Fie, for slame!" replied his friend, "gave away the seal of your mistress's constancy! why,

away the seal of your mistress's constancy! why, i'd as soon have parted with the great seals of England."

England."
"The fact is," said Harry, in exculpation, "I used it to bribe a poor devil of a woman not to throw herself into the Thames; though, mayhap, I was a fool for my pains, for its odds if the world of waters, or any other world is not much better than this one."

then recounted the incident he had

Harry then recounted the incident he had met with on his way to the theatre, adding, "I'd gladly give a sovereign this moment to redeem that old shilling; and its not worth more than eight pence, I guess, to any one but me."

"Ah, you're a noble rascal," cried his messmate; "I don't want your cash. There, mine host, subtract two-thirds out of that half-crown."

"The landlord, who had been standing uear the box, during the latter part of the dialogue, bowed respectfully as he offered the change; and eyeing Craven with a marked expression of kindness, wished his customers a cordial "good and eyeing Craven with a marked expression or kindness, wished his customers a cordial "good night;" and the two friends shortly afterwards left the house. It was a few days subsequently to this that Harry, being engaged one morning at rehearsal, received a message, desiring to be spoken to by a person who refused to give his name; and, on descending to the box-office, was surprised to find the landlerd of the Wellington Arms switting to see him. who at once declared Arms waiting to see him; who at once declared the object of his visit, by proffering to the asso-nished Harry the identical piece of money that he had bestowed in charity; at the same time ex-plaining how it had come into his possession by g, that having been asked its worth by a had taken it of a poor woman, in payment for a loaf of bread, on the very night in question, and having heard Harry bewall the loss of such a coin, he bartered with the baker its full nominal value, in order that he might have the satisfaction of restoring it to its original owner. Harry, de-lighted with the recovery of his treasure, after naking a thousand acknowledgements, drew out his purse to substantiate his gratitude; but the worthy old man declining his liberality, took Harry apart, and after briefly commenting on the youth's candour and generosity, went on to say, that, if he felt inclined to relinquish his present unprofitable pursuit, he would be happy to ap-point him major domo of his own lucrative conthat, if he felt incline

point him major dome of his own lucrative con-cern. "I have got neither chick nor child," said he. "I once had a boy, indeed—he might be about your age—but the perverse dog went to sea, and was lost; and my wife is but a poor, sickly thing, so I am obliged to confide the busi-ness almost entirely to servants, who consider it, I presume, their chief duty to cheat me of every synence that they possibly can; but mos, if you sixpence that they possibly can; but now, if you will come and put your honest hand foremost among 'em, I warrant it should be as much your gain, as it would be mine."

"Strike hands, most princely Boniface, I take your offer." cried Craven. "Henceforth I aban-don the bow, for drawing of beer; and 'flow thou regal purple stream,' with accompaniments, be my morning and exercise som?"

e my morning and evening song."

Preliminaries were soon adjusted, and it was not long before Harry was installed in his new office, where he conducted himself with the utintegrity-married an amiable and respec table young woman of his own rank in his life, and, in the course of a few years, the whole property of the inn devolved to himself; which he directed should in future be known by the sign of the Queen's Head of the Queen's Head

om the Landon Literary Gazette, SIGHTS OF LONDON.

Sceing is believing, and upon my conscience, inless I had seen the Sicilian Dwarf with my own yes, I could not have credited so extraordinary eyes, I could not have credited so extraordinary a variety in human nature. This creature is a female, and of the name of Orachami; Sicilian by birth, and now within a few months of being ten years old. But it is impossible to describe the iracle of her appearance, or its effect upon the mind. To see rationality, sportiveness, intelli-gence, all the faculties of humanity, in a being so inconceivably below the standard at which we heoneevably below the samuard at which we have witnessed them, so overturns all previous impressions, that even with the fact before us, we doubt the evidence of our own senses. A toleradoubt the evidence of our own senses. A tolerable sized doll, acting and speaking, would not astonish us so much—for nature is in this instance, far more wonderful than art could be. Only imagine a creature about half as large as a new born infant; perfect in all parts and lineaments, uttering words in a strange unearthly voice, understanding what you say, and replying to your questions imagine, I say, this figure of about nineteen inches in height and 5 pounds in weight, and you have some idea of this most extraordinary phenomenon. And the more you look, the more you reflect—the more incredible it appears that this can be real.

more you reflect—the more incredible it appears that this can be real.

But true it is: here is the fairy of your superstition in actual life; here is the pigmy of austient mythology brought down to your own day. The expression of her countersance, varies with whatever of leate her mind, for on my faith, there is a

mind and soul is this diminutive frame; her beautiful tiny hand, for the fore finger, of which, the ring of avery small shirt button would be much too wide round, has all the motions and graces which are found in the same member of lovely woman; she laughs, she threatens, she displays her fondness for finery, she likes her drop of wine, she shows her displessure, she chooses and rejects; in fine, she is as perfect as a common child of the same age. Her walk is rather tottering, and her voice (as I have said) very remarkable. Her general appearance is not unpleasing, though a little of the simia is in the form of the features; her health is good; and her body, limbs, &c. are complete.

eomplete.

I shall visit her again and again, for she is to me the wonder of wonders. I took her up, cares: d, and saluted her, and it was most laughable to see her resent the latter freedom, wiping her cheek, and expressing her dislike to the rough chime-But her great antipathy is to doctors; these have offended her by examining her too minutely! and whenever they are mentioned she doubles her filbert of a fist and manifests her decided displeasure. Of her trinkets she seems very proud, takfilbert of a fist and manifests her decided displea-sure. Of her trinkets she seems very proud, tak-ing off her ring to show it, and pointing to her ear-rings with the joyous exclamation of "very pretty," for she has already learnt a little English. pretty," for she has already learnts little El But go and see her, or you never can co the true meaning of Multon's phrase—"to of nature."

From a London paper.

A WOMAN CAN KEEP A SECRET.

The following anecdote will prove the fallacy of the remark, that a "Woman cannot keep a secret."

Some years since, a lady called at a glover's shop, in the outskirts of the town, and purchased a pair of gloves for her immediate wear; observ-ing, at the same time, she was on her road to Burnet—that she had left her gloves at her friend's superce-that sie had called, and that she was apprehensive of being benighted, if she went back for them. The glover fitted on the gloves, back for them. The glover fitted on the gloves, and the lady, after paying for them, from a purse well stocked with bank notes, stepped into her post-chaise, and proceeded on her journey. She had scarcely reached Finchly Common, when a highwaynan stopped the chaise, and demanded her money. He entreated her not to be alarmed, as he had no intention upon her person—if she surrendered her property, it was all he wanted; declaring, that distress, and not his will, urged him to this desperate act, and he was determined to remove his necuniary wants, or perish. The

o remove his pecuniary wants, or perish. The ady gave her purse, and the desperado rode off. After he had gone, and the fright had subsided, the lady imagined, that in the address of the highthe lady imagined, that in the address of the ingu-wayman she recognized the voice of the glover she had just before dealt with. This conceit struck her so forcibly, that she ordered the post-boy to drive back to town—not choosing, she said, to venture further over the heath.

On her arrival at the glover's, she knocked and gained admittance—the glover himself opening the door. The lady desired to speak with him in private. The glover shewed her to a back parlour, when she exclaimed. "I am come for my purse, of which you robbed me this evening on Finchly Common!" The glover was confounded, and the lady proceeded—"It is of no use for you to deny it; I am convinced, and your life is at my mercy. Return me my property, and trust to my humanity." The glover, overcome with cult. come with guilt, shame and confusion, returned the purse, confessed the crime, and pleaded his distress. The lady, after suitable admonition, gave him a ten pound note, bade him to mend his way of life, and keep his own counsel; adding, that she would not divulge his name or place of abode. She kept her word, and, though the robbery was stated in the public papers, the discovery was omitted; and it was not until very recently, that a minute account of this singula Even in a private memorandum, the name and residence of the glover was omitted; and the secret, in that particular, rest

with the lady in the grave.

After this tale, the truth of which may be relied on, who will say that a woman cannot keep

LITERARY CURIOSITY. The following account of a great literary curiosity is from the Christian Observer:

We have been favoured, by the author, with We have been favoured, by the suther, with the loan of a literary curiosity, entitled "Divinity: or Discourses on the Being of God, the Divinity of Christ, the Personality of the Holy Ghost, and on the Sacred Trinty: being improved extracts from a system of Divinity," by the Rev. W. Davy, A. B. Curate of Lustleigh, Devon. Printed by himself, function copies only, 1823. The name of Mr. Davy will be familier to one readers as the Davy will be familiar to our readers, as the indefatigable author, or editor, and printer of the "System of Divinity" alluded to is the above title; a massy work of twenty-six thick volumes, compiled and printed under circumstances which will entitle the writer to a convolution place by will entitle the writer to a conspicuous place in Mr. D'Israeli's "Calamities of Authors." This Mr. D'Israeli's "Catamities of Authors." This work, the fruit of a life of labour, ("from the first maturity," says the author, "of my reason, 1763, to the present, 1823,) Mr. Davy was anxious to give it to the world, fully expecting that it would not only be exceedingly purchased and read by individuals, but be "authoritatively placed in churches for the benefit of manking in sense. read by individuals, but be "authoritatively placed in churches for the benefit of mankind in general." He began with a tolerable subscription list in 1786; but this failing him by desertion, and his pecuniary loss being heavy, and himself poor, he determined to become his own printer. He accordingly constructed a press with his own hands, and purchased a few old types, with which he commenced his protracted task. In 1795, he had completed forty copies of his first volume, all of which, except fourteen, he distributed to reviewers, public characters, and learned institutions, hoping by this specimen to ensure a large demand for the whole work. Disappointed in his expectations, he recommenced his manual labours, printing, however, only fourteen copies of the remaining volumes; because, as he says in the example. of the remaining volumes; because, as he says in the work before us, he was unequal to the of the remaining volumes; because, as he says in the work before us, he was unequal to the purchase of a larger quantity of paper, being in the possession of only £40 per annum, in a ruintated and ruinous parsonage house, and, from the paucity of his types and akill, able to take off but one page at a time—so that, working almost night and day, he would not, up to the present moment, at the age of 80 years, have more than half concluded his undertaking, if a considerable number had been to be struck off. The 26 volumes were completed in 1807; and the volume just printed consists of "improved extracts" from them. The getting up is sufficiently curious; and among other novelties in typography, the author frequently sticks on sundry slips, riders, and codocils, wherever a new thought had occurred after the page was printed off. We recommend to his friends to consider, whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it might not be considered in the circumstances of the case, it might not be considered in the circumstances of the case, it might not be considered in the circumstances of the case, it might not be considered in the circumstances of the case, it might not be considered in the circumstances of the case, it might not be considered in the circumstances of the case, it might not be carried in the circumstances of the case, it might not be carried in the circumstances of the case, it might not be carried in the circumstances of the case, it might not be carried in the considered author for a free-

An Address to the Public by the Lactum han, on the subject of Ardent Special it is tause of much regret, that there are more of our fellow citizens changed to dissent the unnecessary use of Ardent Spirits; and to our earnest desire to enlist every arrives and of lightened mind to aid us in this very interest concern.

lightened mind to aid us in this very lathers of concern.

It has been with heart felt pleasure to the have observed many men of talents do not terpsting themselves is the public good, labouring diligently to correct the most prominent every of the age, as user and starters. But while them are becoming more and more reproducted throughout the Christian world, this subtle foe, this tyring terms of the age, as user and given to appropriate the private of the provious in fife, and probably slaying more of the human family than sword, families and given to our labourers as a constitution of fimilies, and given to our labourers as a constitution of the prevalent but erroneous idea, that this is requisite in the performance of hard and constant labour, is easily refuted by a reference in actual experiment. And we are supported by the best medical authorities, when we my hoposess no nourishment.

The eason is now approaching, when

the best medical authorities, when we my toposess no nourishment.

The season is now approaching, when apparently we may receive from the hands of a beautiful Creator, a rich reward for our toll; but it be said that we are rendering unto the blessings of His manifecent hand, we included the blessings of the said that are the first manifecent hand, and draw it from its Creator—whise deprives man of his reason and sinks him below the brute creation; and in short, is the source rewitch flows most of the evils that degrade and afflict the human family. The practice of this handing out Ardent Spirits in hay time and never thought of its contaminating effects on the manifest of the labourer. And though for time this wil seed may remain apparently downant, yet 'tis striking deep its wide spreading roots, though feebly and slowly in its beginning, yet 'tis silently progressing and almost insensity maturing, and ere long will show its desolating effects. Let every Farance, therefore, before, he procures Ardent Spirits to use in his harvest field, reflect seriously on the importance of making s effects. Let every Faraner, therefore, before as procures Ardent Spirits to use in his harvest field, reflect scriously on the importance of making a firm stand against the use of this prolific source of intemperance; let him duly consider, whether by withholding the intoxicating cup, he may not save a fellow being from the "horrible pit," and be the happy instrument of advancing the cause of virtue and morality, and largely contribute to the comfort and happiness of his fellow creatures. We sincerely hope, the tender feelings of his

the comfort and happiness of his fellow creatures. We sincerely hope, the tender feelings of humanity may never become callous, by the frequent witness of such scenes as we now describe; "Mark the amiable and virtuous wife of the drunkard, watching at all unseasonable hours of the night, sleepless and disconsolate, her eyes swollen with grief, and her heart simost ready to burst with painful anxiety the return of her once fond and affectionate husband. She clasps her sleeping and lovely babe to her breast, starting at every ing and lovely babe to her breast, starting at every mg and lovely babe to her breast, surving a very whistle of the wind, or the beating of the storm, anticipating some unwelcome messenger with tidings of some mishap to her devoted husband. Should he arrive without accident at late unseasonable hours, he may be quarrelsome and abusive, and instead of pouring the oil of consolation into her bleeding heart, render her situation still more wretched. What is the deplorable situation of many families at this moment, who once lived in wealth and opulence? They have been swept by this fell destroyer of human happiness, as with the 'besom of destruction,' to the lowest state of poverty and degradation; the poor are rendered still poorer and more wretched by its inordinate

In closing this Address we sincerely desire the encouragement of all, especially of those who have been overcome. We feel sympathy for the weakness of a brother whose strength has failed in the hour of temptation. But let not these be discharged. You, may still obtain strength by timely resisting temptation, and carefully watching unto prayer. And may the young men avoid the common use of this article. Your example will have a nowerful influence to remove this will have a powerful influence to remove this dangerous custom; and for your faithfulness here. in, you will be rewarded not only with the bless-ing of preservation, but the crown of Peace will assuredly rest upon you.

THE ASSOCIATION.

COLLECTANEA

Fide of Books.—"There are 1000 books published per annum in Great Britain, on 600 of which there is a commercial loss, on 200 no gain, on 100 a trifting gain, and only on 100 any considerable profit—700 are forgotten within the year, other 100 in two years, other 130 in three years—not more than 50 serve 7 years, and scarcely 10 are thought of after 20 years. If the 50,000 books published in the 17th century, not 30 are now in estimation, and of the 80,000 published in the 18th century, not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting and not more than 500 are ed worth reprinting and not more than 500 are sought after in 1823. Since the first writings, 1400 years before Christ, i. e. in 32 centuries, only 500 works of writers of all nations have sustained themselves against the devouring influence of

TRANSLATIONS .- The run of the Scotch novels in Germany, is quite unprecedented in German literature. "We have translations of them," says a correspondent of the Museum, "in all sizes." A duodecimo edition of Sir Walter Scott's sizes." A duodecimo of the Museum, "in all sizes." A duodecimo of the Walter Scott's Romances is just arrived at its 50th volume. It is published at Zwickau, in Saxony, under the auspices of a bookseller, who is said to be supported in his industrious speculations by a society of thirteen gentlemen and ladies of the press, known and unknown; and in this manner he is enabled to scatter a number of his little red coats every month. There occur in them as many specimens of the most laughable ignorance, as in the French translations. I give only one instance.—One of those manufacturers read the words "Begar's Opera," under a motto of a chapter, and having of course, never heard of Gray's famous play, he or she translated them, Begger's Werke, i. e. Beggar's Works. This is almost as ridiculous at the blunder of the French transistor of the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," by whom a buxom woman was transformed into "une femme a teind coulcur de buis," (a woman of the complexion of box wood.)

THE SMALLEST REPUBLIC.

THE SMALLEST REPUBLIC.

Amid the various opinions concerning the different modes of government, it is not universally known which is the smallest republic in Europe, It is the village of Gerisau in bwitzerland which is situated on the eastern branch of the Lake of Schweitz, at the foot of Mount Rig. Its servicery is only als miles in length and three

They have their general as, their council of regency, their and their militia; but there is in the wholesterritory of the re-The inhabitants are much employed in ing silk for the manufactures of Basle — ttle republic is under the protection of the automs of Lucerna, Uri, Schweitz and Un-iden; and in case of war, furnishes its of man. To the ambitious politician, who of men. To the ambitious politician as of governments by extent of dominion, such a diminutive republic, throws seages of governments by extent of dominion and sower, such a diminutive republic, thrown into its observe corner, and scarcely known out of its war contracted territory, must appear unworthy fining called a nation; but the smallest spot of arth on which true civil freedom is cultivated and institute, cannot fail to interest those who know he seal value of liberty and independence, and we convinced that political happiness does not maint in grest opulence and extensive empire.

ANCIENT THEORIES.

phanes took the stars to be patches of

e morning.

Ansagoras considered the firmament an ach
stone, the sun an immense inflammable body,
if the stars to be stones whirled up from the
stars of the earth by the circumambient air,
if an agnited.

Discorner declared the stars to be hot purific

geneed.

genes declared the stars to be hot purice
is not in the aphere of the heavens, serv-lamps in the night, but chiefly designed as
tore of the world.

we as samps in the night, but chicity designed as entilatore of the world.

Others maintained that the sun was globular, sollow, and containing fire; that the light atreamed through a cavity on one side, and when this was stopped, the sun was eclipsed.

Aristotle thought the universe to have eternally existed in its present state. Leucippus originated the Epicurean plan, that the universe was rested by atoms. Democritus laid down that have "farst magnitudes" were eternal, and that have "farst magnitudes" were eternal, and that have had possessed an uniform motion and celerity. Epicurus completed the structure by the hoory, that the world sprung from a collision of hese atoms. Descartes' world was formed by vortices. Burnet, Whiston Leibnitz, Kepler, Javier, and a multitude of others, have been power for their several theories, and our own country may claim a high share of distinction for he novel and ingenious discoveries of John Cleves ovel and ingenious discoveries of John Cleves

COMMUNICATION. THE TABLET.

Considering the unlimited ament which the Mercantile policy has received, and the destructive tendency of such credulity, in both farmer mics, I am induced to offer to the pub Le a few extracts from the Crisis, a valuable work, published last year by Mesers. Carey & Les. Philadelphia, and which has not been sufficiently read -under the conviction that sufficient been written on the subject to convince the public of the ruinous effects of low Tariff duties pon this country, and that to bring them before

the public is to obtain its assent :

"I am well aware of the pertinacious adherence of markind to inveterate habits and inveterate opinions, especially where their interests are or appear to be involved. Not with standing the unaried efforts of some of the ablest, wealthiest most influential men in Great Britam, it re-red thirty years in that kingdom to effect the lition of the detestable alave-trade, the most odious stain, except religious persecution, ever impronted on the annals of mankind. If there was so much difficulty in a case so very plain, and in which the voice of humanity and justice pleaded so loudly, the slow progress of correct views respecting the policy of this country, (the ardent investigation of which was forced on our citizens by the sufferings and wretchedness of the most disastrous and never-to-be-forgotten e most disastrous and never-to-ne-organica ar 1819, and was previously but slightly enter-listo,) cannot much surprise us, cons-dering bat various interests are combined to support licy, even though highly deleteri

me of them.
"It is an excellent rule, "to judge of the tree "It is an excellent rule, "to judge of the tree by its fruit." A good tree cannot bring forth bad fruit. And a policy must be singularly peruicious which has blighted and blasted the happiness and prosperity of spain, Portugal, Italy, Poland, and frehad, for centuries. Our policy, very nearly similar, has produced so much suffering and distress—so completely explicit the energies, and retarded the speed of this great nation, since the peace, in its progress to the high destinies to which it ought to aspire, that a change has been imperiously called for, and scarcely any change could be for the worse.

"We closed the war with the highest celat.—We were 's carcely seratched by it." There was

"We closed the war with the highest celat.— We were 'scarcely scratched by it." There was not a man, woman, or child in the country, able and willing to work, who was unemployed. Noe manufacturing establishments had arisen, as were, by magic, and rescued thousands of m, women and children from idleness, pauperfructifying circulation, by manufactories, which, during the war, supplied the country with abundance of cottons and woollens, and a great variewhich, ty of other articles, at reasonable rates, and kept down the prices of foreign merchandize, which would otherwise have risen exorbitantly, as did those articles of which the manufacture was not established here. Happiness was diffused through all the ramifications of society. In a word, except in a few places, where the devas-

through all the ramifications of society. In a word, except in a few places, where the devastations of war, had been severely felt, the country exhibited a high degree of prosperity, with every rational prospect of a continuance.

"Nearly nine years have elapsed since the close of the war, during which entire period, we have been blessed with uninterrupted peace—and unmolested by any great national calamity—earthquakes, pestlences or famines. Our exports have groutly increased in quantity. Cotton, which, even at its present reduced rates, furms nearly one half of the value of our domestic exports, has been increased above 130 per cent. In amount. The average export of seven years, from 1805 to 1811, inclusive, was only 30,743,203 lbs.; whereas the average of the three last years has been 127,701,708 lbs. The fertility of our soil has yickled, of every thing fit for the sustemnice of man, a superabundance. If, therefore, any nation ever had reason to expect the enjoyanest of uninterrupted prosperity, the United States had such reason. Our policy has had every opportunity of a fair trial. It may be becomed without besitation, that nothing but a deleterious system could have prevented a counter set in the entire that the extended for hasumed without hesitation, that nothing deleterious system could have prevented a try, with selvantages not to be exceeded try, with selvantages not to be exceeded, from apperiencing as much prosperity and happiness as maskind are capable of continuous and institutions and institutions to inquire what has resulted from such a flattering situation. If we have been prosperous and happy—if we have realized the fund expectations formed of our detailed—if we have been contrasting in 'excell, and, and resource,' then he who would wish before the such a favourable order of things, and resources,' then he who would wish before the such a favourable order of things, and resources,' we ought to the regarded as a public assessor, and ed, from

and emberrassment have in those years of pa and plenty assolid all classes of our citizen turn—and if our present prospects in ex-branch of useful employment are gloomy—to our system cannot be good—and ought to abandoned—and every and—and ought to

abandoned—and every enlightened friend or no country will fill in effecting a change.

""Speculative writers have sent forth from their clusets general propositions and paradoxical dogmas upon matters relative to the common intercourse of the world, with the most confident affirmation of their universal applicability. They find supporters in persons of rank and influence, affirmation of their universal appricability. In a similar pleased with this sort of a 'royal road to geo metry,' while practical men, too much occupied to weigh theoretical notions of this difficult nature, or to examine their operation in the varied and conflicting movements of traffic and national interests, add their conclusive ascent. The doubted considers thus acquire general recognition adopted opinions thus acquire general reception and are promulgated as undisputed and uncondi-tional truth, and the sole panaces for existing

" Our forefathers could not maintain with "Our forefathers could not maintain with greater seal, that a favourable balance of trade and an abundant circulation of the precious me-tals were essential to presperity, than has recent-ly been manifested for the necessity of universal freedom of trade, with a view to the attainment of the same object.

" Preedom of trade seems more peculiar "Preedom of trade seems more peculiarly to favour the interests of merchants trading with foreign states, and most to prejudice certain branches of manufacture and agriculture: but, of the labour constituting wealth, the commercial, which interchanges commodities, however useful and important, is still subordinate to the manufacturing and agricultural, which produce those commodities: and the greater the produce of agriculture and manufacture, which is raised and interchanged in a given country, the greater must be its affluence.

must be its affluence.

"' The slightest examination of the history of commerce, shows how many manufactures, and also natural productions of homogenous climates, have owed their introduction amongst a people to special encouragement, and have risen by protection till they flourished in self-supported excellence and extension.

"'Florence owed her splendour to the woolen manufacture, with which she sopplied the world." "The spirit of the woollen manufacture, by a kind of Pythagorean transmigration, now resides in France, Planders, and England. How has it escaped from Florence; can any reason be assigned but the absence of a sufficient safeguard from external intrusion and subvariant."

version?

"If we endeavour to ascertain the result of "If we endeavour to ascertain the result of freedom of trade in the commercial history of the world, it will, we believe, be found, that its effects have not been to create any material branches of manufactures, nor yet to retain those previously possessed. It has, in fact, proved rather favourable to commerce than to manufactures. Italy, once the seat of numerous manufactures, which admits all foreign goods upon moderate duties, has nothing remaining but some factures, which admits all foreign goods upon moderate duties, has nothing remaining but some small fabrics of silk goods. "**Could the dreams of the theorists be veri-

fied, we would willingly enter into the adoption of that entire liberty of trade which was to lead

fied, we would willingly enter into the adoption of that entire liberty of trade which was to lead to the realization of them.

"It is a strong reason to doubt the practicability of these schemes, that statesmen have no where ventured upon them; not from ignorance, as has been petulantly pretended; but from extended knowledge. Neither in old nor new states, do legislatures find the Utopian ideas of these philosophers to be feasible: yet Adam Smith, the great advocate for the most unrestricted trade, is read in all countries and lanstricted trade, is read in all countries and lan-guages, and his doctrines have been moukled into all ahapes, whether to inform youth, or puz-zle the learned!! Reflection and practice seem to show, that this valuable writer, in the zeal o his argument, carried too far his views or rec-dom of trade, as he assuredly did, those of unli-mited production and unrestrained parsimony."

European Intelligence.

Kant, the famous metaphysician of Germany, observes—"Perhaps in all human composition, there is no passage of greater sublimity, nor amongst all sublime thought any which has been more sublimely expressed, than that which occurs in the increment of the property of the company more sublinely expressed, than that which oc-curs in the inscription upon the Temple of Lin (the Great Mother, Nature)—I am whatweer is -whatweer has been—whatweer shall be:—and the veil which is over my countenance, no mortal hand has ever raised."

Celtic Monuments of America.—Dr. Jeremiah Van Hensselaer in a letter to the editor, states that in September last, he visited Prospect Hill, one mile cast of the city of Hudson, and found that "the circle of memorial," mentioned by Mr. Finch in his paper on "The Cedic Malignatius of America," (vol. vii. p. 155, of Sillinan's Journal) was nothing more than the foundation of an ancient and demolished Windmill." Silliman's Jour, May, 1824.

The following advertisement of a new amuse

nent is from a London Journal:

An Acceptable present.—The Myrorama; or many thousand Views, designed by Mr. Clark .- The Myrorama is a moveable Picture, consisting of numerous Cards, on which are fragments of Land-scapes, neatly coloured and, so ingeniously contrived that any two, or more, placed together, will form a pleasing View: or, if the whole are put on a table at once, will admit of the astonishing num-ber of 20,922,789,000 variations: it is therefore certain, that if a person was occupied night and day, making one change every minute, he could not finish the task in less than 49,807,428 years and 230 days. The ingenious production is admirably adapted to excite amongst young persons a taste for Drawing; to furnish them with excellent subjects for initation and to supply an inexhaustable source of amusement. The cards are fitted up in an elegant bos, price 13s. London: Printed for Samuel Leigh, 18. Strand, and sold by all the Booksellers and Stationers.

Miss Mary Lydia Lucrine, maiden lady of gen-teel fortune, who died in the year 1770, at her spartments in Oxford street, and who, some years since, meeting with a disappointment as to m mony, made a vow never to see the light of Accordingly the windows of her apartment shut up and she strictly kept her resolution

A few years ago another lady, who had resolved never to see the light of the day again, from a matrimonial disappointment, lived shut up in darkness, (at least she had only a lamp or candle burning.) in Charter house street; and this lady like the above, rigidly kept her maiden yow.

Among the several criminals lately executed in London, was a young man convicted of forgery who had squandered in eight years, upwards of two hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars!

One of the London papers says, this scason Egypt will send thirty thousand bags of Cotton to Great Britam, of which the quality is not inferior to See Island. The cultivation of sugar, indign, corn, and every product for which Egypt, by soil and climate, is so well adapted, occupies the undivided attention of its present ruler, and all institutions which oppose the views of the Pacha are dispensed with. He finds that the cultivation of the care is useful to the people, and, therefore, asserts, that Mahomat accer is useful to the people.

Arthest of a bear from a partiers in Land. April 17, 1924, to be fitted in Partiers and April 197, 1924, to be fitted in Partiers and their government as a whole, and then I say there is less opportunity for the exertion of individual cupidity—less revenue to be plundered ever means of plundering—no privileged and the plundering of th fewer means of plundering—no privileged orders—no king—no Pederal Austocracy—no Boroughmongering Parliament—no established Church—no Dungeoning for printing the truth—no standing army to cut you down at your own doors. In the absence of all things and a multitude of other enormous evils, I say that if your admirable republic was not in existence, Mankind would be in hopeless irremediable shavery. Intellect workills. aumirable republic was not in existence, again-kind would be in hopeless irremediable sla-very. Intellect would be extinguished and know-ledge and talents proscribed. Your government is the sheet anchor of the human race, and it will

Extract of a letter fuga an American gentleman in London, dated March 13.

"The Americans here and the English also, approve on the whole of the decision or rather the waving of a decision on the Greek Question, although no one regrets the debate which has taken place upon it. As an American, I feel proud of it, for I am persuaded that history scarcely furnishes an instance of a greater concentration of intellect and eloquence; but what I like most of all is, the sound constitutional views which were taken of the subject, and the just seme that was shown to exist of the genius of our institutions. May they ever stand on the great pillars of justice, liberty, and honorable peace. I do not think Mr. Webster's proposition was fairly construed by many of his opponents: however, it was true, as was observed, that there was no telling what might be the effect of the proposed measure, misrepresented as it might be by our enemies before it arrived at the Court of Constantinople. While we have so many slanderers and backbiters in Europe as we have now, it will be worth while to inquire not only what construction ought to be put upon our measures, but also what may be put upon them.

I have just seen General Mina; his health is fast improving under Sir Astley Cooper's hands. He is still a young man, not above 45, and perfect-

fast improving under Sir Astley Cooper's hands He is still a young man, not above 45, and perfect by strong and robust, saving the effect of the wounds and frost-bites that he has suffered.— Those effects are likely to be removed in a grea

Extract of a letter, dated Algiers, 21st March, 1824, from Wm. Shaler, Esq. to his friend in Massachusetts.

"This port is now blockaded by a Vice Admiral, with a variable number of ships, and from the temper of the parties, I apprehend that the consequences will be very serious. On the departure of the British Consul, I spread my flag over all the interests, political as well as personal, that he was compelled to leave behind, and they have been most efficiently protected from injury and insult; and these interests comprehend the representation of Austria, Naples, Tuscany and Portugal, with houses, gardens, goods and chattels to a vast amount. These facts have only tended to develope the strength of my credit here, which I was before ignorant of myself, and not to impair it, in the alightest degree. I have been off once to visit the Admiral, at the request of this government, but to no effect.

request of this government, but to no effect.

"The prospect at present here is, that there will be an affair more serious than that of Lord

BRAZII .- By the arrival of the Spartan, a Alexandria, (D. C.) advices have been received, that on the 25th of last March, the Brazilian Constitution was sworn to, at Rio de Janeiro, by the Emperor and the Heads of Government Depart-

In consequence of this act, the Brazilian Charge In consequence of this act, the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires in the United States, has received orders, we understand, from his government, to make oath to that instrument, before a public magistrate of this city, and afterwards to receive the oath of every Brazilian citizen resident in the United States, to record the same, and to send to the Secretary of State, at Rio de Janeiro, a copy, duly authenticated.

duly authenticated.

By the newspapers from that country it appears, that, from the 4th of March to the 17th April, seventeen American vessels arrived from different parts of the world, and that twenty nine departed. for various destinations. It appears, moreover that the navigation between Brazil and Russis under the American flag, is a profitable enter

Mr. Robert Carr, an American citizen, through Mr. Robert Carr, an American citizen, through the mediation of Mr. C. Raguet, United States' Consul at Rio de Janeiro, offered to the gorument there a box containing a collection of seeds of va-rous North American plants, which are to be planted in the national botanical garden, now in charge of F. Leandre de Sacramente, who had the honour of being elected, on the 5th of this month, by the Columbian Institute, a corresponding mem-her of that body.

Beekly Compendium.

The journeyman ship carpenters in this city, present moment. They have received \$1.50 per diem, but want \$2.

Poisoned Cheese.—Cheese that has been strained or coloured with acctate of lead, to give it a rich appearance, is highly deleterious in its effects. A family near this city has been severely, and some of its members dangerously poisoned by eating cheese thus colored.

On Wednesday night last, the stores of M*Clin-tock, Hawthorn & Co. and Thomas Newbold, in Pine street, were entered, and the desks rifled

Five hundred and sixty-five dollars, was collected of the members of congress and others at Washington, by Lewis McLane, Esq. for the re-lief of the sufferers by the late fire at New-Castle.

It is stated in the Carlisle Herald, that on the 8th inst. the Rev. Mr. McClelland was elected Principal of Dickinson College, in the room of Dr. Mason, resigned.

The dead body of an Indian was lately found near Chambersburg, in a state of putrefaction; the scull was fractured. It is supposed that the deceased was murdered by another Indian, who was in company with him at Chambersburg, a few weeks previous, and was afterwards se that place alone.

The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated at Hoston on the 17th inst.

A young man by the name of John Ball, was arrested a few weeks ago in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the charge of having robbed the United States Mail, between that city and Chillicothe, on the late Lebanon route. Ball has been a mail carrier

A letter from Chester, N. H. of June 15, says, "frail last night and night before—days very cold and season backward; it is feared the fruit will be entirely cut off."

A new boat named the Encyclopædia, of Albany, is now affoat on the canal, which it is designed to navigate, containing a Book Store and Lottery Office. The National Democrat says, "B will move up and down the canal, hearing the riches of science, as well as the gifts of fortune, to their respective favourites."

Accounts have been received at Jamaica fro Madeira, that the second mate and two scame of the American solr. Napoleon, for the murd of Capt. Hall and erew, were to be excepted of the 13th of April.

A letter from Midships board the Granpes, Porto biends in Dahware, menti

Boar Hunt.—A bear was lately shot by a hunt-ing party in Windhall, (Vt.) which measured if feet 8 inches in length, 3 feet 10 inches in girth, and weighed 350 lbs.

It is in contemplation to erect a chain bridge across the Niagara River, at the narrow strait which commences just above Queenston.

The state paper at Albany contains a list of for-ty-seron new monied institutions for which char-ters will be asked at the next session of the legis-lature of New-York. It is said that the whole of them will be granted, with privileges of a similar

An Irish newspaper expresses a sensitive uner timess at the conviction of a black man and suo un-men, under the whiteby Act.

The Boston Centinel states that the Post captain of the Navy who has been stricken off the list is Captain Augus, promoted in 1816, and command-Captain Augus, promoted in 1816, and comma-ing at New-York. He is said to be partially dera-ed.

fees and commissions, for superintending claims under the Plorida Treaty. Mr. Wm. Lewis of Halifax County, N. C. lately

left his house in a passion, quitting the company of his wife and children, and leaped into his well where he expired.

where he expired.

A letter from an officer of the U. S. schr. Grampus dated Martinique, 12th May, 1824, to his friend in Portsmouth, Va. says: "We have had the misfortune to have the fever among us to which, I regret to say Midshipmen Muir, Satherthwaite, and Mansfield, have fallen victims."

thwaite, and Mansheld, have fallen victims."

The barge Eliza, which sailed from Quebec in November last, was unfortunately wrecked, the 24th that month, on the Magdalen Shore. The crew succeeded in getting ashore, but in so exhausted a condition, from hunger, fatigue, and other sufferings that nine of them successively expired before the remainder were discovered and saved from death.

1000 hands are now employed at work on the Cheaspeake and Delaware Canal; they are very healthy, and generally well pleased with the treatment they receive. We are happy to state that the reports of their riots, which have been circulating at a distance, are not true.

The aggregate amount of incorporated Bank and nuurance companies in the city of New York is

A new Novel, under the title of "Redwood—A Tale," has just been published at New-York. Its author, and its scenes and characters are American. It is spoken highly of by those who have perused it.

Pifteen horses and a cow were consumed in the fire at Boston, on Sunday morning last. The loss of property was great. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Boston Courier states that since the erec-tion of the tread mills in the cities south of Bos-ton, they have been honoured with an addition to the population of those who have graduated in other places.

The British ship Mary, which has on board about 300 tons of iron pipes for the Gas Light Compan at New-York, has arrived there, after a long par sage from Bristol, Eng.

The brig Peregrine, arrived at Boston, has brought out two more mummies. This increases the number to five. The markets must now be overstocked.

Early Fruit.-Parents would do well to restrain their children from eating unripe fruit, which doubtless lays the foundation for many of the distressing and fatal diseases which they are affect ed with in the summer. To overload the stomach with fruit of any kind, is also prejudicial. Fruit in a state of decay is scarcely less injurious than that which is unripe.

The Somerville, N. J. Messenger inform that a black man has been committed to jail in that place on suspicious of having poisoned his mistress, the wife of Mr. John Quick, of ten-mile Run, who died a few days since very suddenly. The proof against him was not positive, but circumstan-

A man named Peter Beck, was executed in Barbadoes, in April, for shooting his own slave while in a state of intoxication. [He would only have been fined in South Carolina.]

A large rattle snake was taken at lalip, L. I on Friday week. Its fangs were extracted with a pair of pincers. This reptite measures nearly four feet in length, and five inches round his body. There are now eleven rattles in his tail. Two or three were broken off in dragging him home from the aware.

home from the swamp.

About fifty mechanics have arrived at Norfolk to assist in fitting out the North Carolina 74, ordered for foreign service.

A letter dated Caraccas, May 27, says, "You probably have heard of the acknowledgement of the independence of Colombia by the Pope. The event was celebrated in Caraccas by the illumination of the several Churches for a number of successive evenings."

De Witt Clinton has been elected an honorary Quebec.

A Military and Scientific Academy to be located at New-Haven, has been incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut. We infer from a paragraph in one of the New-Haven papers, that Capt. Patridge is to be placed at the head of the insti-

A gang of house breakers, in New Orleans, broke into the office of a justice of Peace, and took therefrom a counterfeit Bank Bill which was in the desk of the Magistrate.

Capt. Patridge, with his corps of atudents, passed through Woodstock, Vermont, on the 9th inst. having set out on a tour through Rutland, Whitehall, Burlington, &c.

It is reported that Com. Porter is again very ill West Indies, and shortly expected

The Washington Republican, states, that Mr. EDWARDS, late Senator from Himois, has resigned the Office of Minister to Mexico, to which was appointed during the late Session of Congres

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to equip the United States' ship of the line NORTH CAROLINA for immediate service. She will bear the Pendant of Commodore JOHN RODGERS. ical Dissection -An act has lately pass

Anotomical Dissection —An act has lately passed the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, which subjects violators of the grave to imprisonment, and fine not exceeding \$2000. It provides, also, that the bodies of prisaners dying in Newgate (the prison) may be delivered to the Medical College for dissection.

College for disacction.

A Business Town.—The Editor of the Georgetown (S. C.) Gazette, states, that the streets of that place have assumed "a verdant hug," and expresses a hope, that there may be enough people remaining during the aummer, "to stone the rabbits as they gambol near the market house."

The authorities of Quebec are engaged in what is familiarly called Machadamizing their atreets and roads; and Boston is doing the same.

A letter from Natches dates May 20, states that the Mississippi continues to fall and has left

A new Univer

highly honourable and i mander in Chief in Ind Prencis Burton, now Lie er Canada, is to be place

Assemblemer.—An instance to of two persons resembling each as to produce very unpleasant man was lately tried for that i indicted by the mame of Heav Butler, against whom the office that first no doubt was exhaus it turned out, houseway, in the that first no doubt was easier it turned out, however, in the vestigation, that the pricess borne any other assess that he mistaken for a person assess that it was difficult apart.—They had both a seer and on the same part of the other respects were like cust racter of the prisoner was a while that of Chase was deed. The jury without leaf ed a verdict of not guilty.

INDIANS IN ME It appears by recent account a that the Colombian Governor of tholomew Baca, has appeared to that the Colombian Government tholomew Baca, has applied in the United States Agent, desting the hostilities of the Park and a Upper Missouri. The result has being at the Council Bluff in fined in June, at which Major O'Pale mediator in the negociation house and the Commissioners from the

A Board of Engineers for in ment, has been constituted by the ment, in pursuance of the act of that session. The Board is new or last session. The Board is not ploring the route between the another of the Potomac and Ohio, and between the another occupy the members of the Board and Lake Erie. This service, it is clear occupy the members of the Board and with the Pennsylvania Commissions is ing the route for a water commission in that place to the Susquehams five.

Letters have just been received by the zation Society from Cape Monarcus, which sailed from Petersburg, who of a hundred settlers, had arrived in though some of the emigrants who make though some of the emigrants who make the suffered from sickness, only the data and one woman had died. All the considered out of danger. It may be wished that the death of the woman allied is used to the consideration of a tooth. The dangers to be in a prosperous concline. a word is said of any appre

The Chancellor of New-York has read motion for an injunction to restrain that the Olive Branch from navigating the mind. Hudson river: a privilege decision in the Supreme States, has been exclusively enjoyed by a company. The Chancellor's opinion is presented to the company opinion is presented to the company. company. The Chancellor's opinional length in the papers, and has put the a controversy finally at rest.

An Impostor.—A poor old was up at Lockport, N. Y. without a hat, as a very much agitated, and made osh her magistrate that he had just been robbed if magistrate that he had just been rebed of and after having put the civil subsety we siderable trouble and expense, this partituted out to be an impostor, who was discharged from the Vermont state pun-while he was receiving the assistance of lence of the good people of Locknot, he arrested for passing counterfeit bit, wis confessed that he had been guilty of and that his object was to obtain now in jail.

On the 17th ult. John A. Welh, of Nov-ford, Connecticut, aged about 23 years, so been insane for some time, threw has the river, with a grindstone tied to him drowned. Among his papers was the ta-epitaph, to be inscribed upon his no-which is much superior to inscriptions are in our burial grounds: in our burial grou

"19 miles to Hartford. Passing strangers do not stare John Allen Wells lies buried l

Daring Attempt at Murder.—The Cambridge C. Chronicle informs us, that a most abuse attempt to murder Col. Henry G. Nissa, deplace was made on the night of the ist in was roused from aleep, by a rap at his and allured from his room by a voice of computer than alarm, repeating "a house as a second control of the control o was roused from aleep, by a rap at his was and allured from his room by a voice of rather than alarm, repeating "a house at the manner of the wretch excited his word. No sooner had be present his eed upon the villain, when the pistol was ced upon the villain, when the pistol was breast of the coat, and under the ambit, from the pistol was so near as to fire his which were nearly consumed.—The villain from the pistol was so near as to fire his which were nearly consumed.—The villain seasons in turned upon him. A despersia was cassassin turned upon him. A despersia was villain fied.

A thunder

A thunder storm occurred at Garber, as in 10th inet, accompanied by sharp flashes of the ning, which struck the Jesust Bernell, and wounded many of its inexts. A surprise the 66th Light forentzy, named his standing near one of the windows of the standing near one of the windows.

Mr. Sur Mr. Su ligence. esty. H.

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ersons were affected with parayive with apoplectic symptoms, and accurate with general spasmodic affections. The mell guard room was filled with sulphurous which obliged those within to open the read of the sulphurous and door to escape suffusation.

Build also struck or passed through several in Pakrique street, but without cloing any all injury. The lightning proved fatal in the Barracks in Bt. Lewis street, to a very any man. Ensign. G. D. Cogan, 60th Light 7, who, after the storm was over, was found servant stretched out on the floor, a corpse worthy of recnards, that the two buildings in

framing a constitution for Rhode number of the continental confe governed to this day by a royal charter istrue, but incompatible with the time nature of our government. With the eady possessed, and the talents called to

lev. Mr. Austin has been suspended from intian Ministry, and prohibited preaching eorge's Churoh, of Demarara, by order of eroor. This order was issued in conset of a petition from the slave holders. The Mr. Austin seems to have been the belief mocestee of the late Missionary, Mr. Smith, a sentenced to death by a Court Martial, died soon after in prison. Mr. A. wrote a England upon the subject, an extract from as published, and on its receipt in Demera d the act of oppression above mentioned.

of Jacob Meek.—Jacob Hook, a rich man-western part of Pennsylvania, who com a most bloody murder a few months since, by been tried and acquitted. His acquittal rived with great amazement by the public, the anticipations of some were realized. (ew.York Censor, published in Chatauque explains the matter by stating that "the theominable corruption was exhibited at the of which reflects nothing but diagrace on ge and Jury who tried him. As a serious ation of this, we have to state, that one of men, a Mr. Ira Dunn, who has heretofore modered a respectable man, committed sui-the morning after the trial. He was heard before his death, that he had been guilty ary by means of bribery, and that he might die as live. On being asked how much be had received, he replied that he had reof Jacob Heat .- Jacob Hook, a rich ma die as live. On being asked how much is had received, he reptied that he had reno more than the rest of the jury. Mr
wife found a sum of money which she could how or where he received. The decaslett a large family of children. It is curpported that Judge Moore, who presided ral, also received a large sum of money
sok; but this, by some, is not believed—
ince his trial, appears haughty and impuWe should not be surprised if the effusion
I did not stop here?"

house of Jonathan Smith, Esq. of Parring stario county, N. Y. was lately destroyed The Palmyra Sentinel says, the family when, at about 3 o'clock, they wend by the discharge of a gun in the house ned by the fire, and found themselves sur d by the flames. The fire had made such as that it was with considerable difficulty escaped, and sad to relate, a boy eigh was asleep in an upper ro ld, who was asseep in an upper room, was assee! Nothing of consequence was awed, . S's. loss of property is estimated at about —a trifling loss when compared with that on! The fire is supposed to have been the f an incendiary, and a person suspected of crime, has been arrested and co

rieston, S. C. about the 10th inst. Capt charleston, S. C. about the 10th inst. Capt. son, of the schr. Chase, on going on board sel in the evening, discovered a mannear her wharf, who immediately disappeared. When ed, he found the cabin broken open, and in in an lying in the dail. The man when deige deck, said he came on board to take a napempted to escape, and on being prevented, we disagger, to stab the Captain. The capture was a dagger, to stab the Captain. The capture of the dagger from him, and re ceiving assistion a neighboring wessel, secured the robthe man who had been seen on the wheel, came back to enquire for his companion he also was secured. The captain's wrond stell in the cabin. The Captain's award ate's trunk were found in the forecastle, then the contents transferate's trunk were found in the forecastle, they had been removed from the cabin.— en were recognized as old offenders, and

THE REV. MR. SUMMERFIELD.

cit bile, che guilty of pos-tain most.

Vells, of Nex. 23 years, shi threw himself iced to him solt a was the follo on his most sacriptions com-

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Summerfield, is contained in a letritten at Baltimore, during the late Me-Conference, by a gentleman from Kenand addressed to his friend in that State be pleasing to the admirers of this worthy

have this day heard for the first time, the Mr. Summerfield, and I can truly say the man not told me. He is certainly the most at model of orstory I ever heard. I clare not pit a description of his sermon, and were I deavour to create in your mind any idea of sould say it was such as you would expect to from a celestial being who had come to our on an errand of love. A week ago I was dueed to him and occamonally waw him since and carefully surveyed his features. I can so general lines expressive of extraordinary figence. His eye is tolerably full, but not trabilly brilliant, but there is an uncommon these in his countenance; you have blended there the these in his countenance; you have blended ther the greatest innocence and most perfect esty. His complexion and countenance clothe caty. Has complexion and countenance clother with a solemnity which unavoidably strikes attention: But in the pulpit I must any he amore than moral. His mind on the first a of his subject embraces every thing that a strike at the subject embraces every thing that a strike at the subject embraces every thing that a strike at the subject embraces every thing that a strike a subject embraces every thing that a strike a subject embraces every thing that a parity of taste unant to any but himself, in a moment we are rebelined with the strength of his arguments, pertinence of his illustrations and the beauty is style, which, however is plain and without ment; there is not the most distant aquintionary and any thing pedantic or theatrical, but there is not the most distant aquintionary and appeal to the section of his body adds a beauty to his acraic his voice is harmonious, though weak, in section of his body adds a beauty to his acraic his voice is harmonious, though weak, in section of his poor state of health. He is secretare, but always keeps the minds of language and mounting higher and highest what is of infinitely more worth than the strike his ever can forget his sermon—his artill 4th, 6 and 7th."

sucuium i PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, June 26, 1884.

We cannot comply with the wishes of Euge

Of all the evidences of the rapid march of improvement and extended information throughout the United States, there are more perhaps more apparent than the accumulation of newsp rs. Nearly every week we receive one, two or three different new publications, politely requesting us to "exchange" with them. Some of these papers spring into existence in little towns which, before, we never heard the name, and no doubt, but a few years ago their scites were a wiklerness. We should be very willing to gratify our brethren of the type with the accomm dation they solicit; but on a moderate computation, those papers which have invited an exchange nt to several hundreds; a tax that would prove too heavy to be borne with comfort, unless the benefit was more equally reciprocated. During the present week we have received the bers of the Irishman,' a handsome paper. containing eight royal 4to pages, published weekwin New-York, which (if we may judge from the specimen) promises to be conducted with spirit and talent. The subscription price is \$4 .-We also received the first numbers of the ' The Saturday Evening Herald,' alias 'Saturday Herald,' published at Baltimore, and edited by Paul Allen, the well known editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle. It is a nestly printed paper, copies much, in the manner and form, from the Evening Post- subscription price \$3 per annum.

We last week noticed the commencement the Telescope to be published at Hudson, N. Y. This, we have since been informed, is an errorthat the Telescope is published in New-York city, by Mr. Burnett, and edited by Dr. Beach. We are desired to state that T. R. Gates does not consent to receive subscriptions for it.

The arrival of the veteran La FATETTE in this country, is anticipated with more than ordinary interest: it is so because his fame has never ceased to hold a considerable share in the affections of this people, for whose liberty and indenendence he so bravely and successfully contended during those times of peril and danger which attended our Revolutionary struggle. As Americans we feel grateful for the noble and chivalric spirit which led him to relinquish the comforts of his patrimonial estate, and this too when he had but just entered upon the enjoyments of them, to hazard his life, and all his flattering expectations, on the altar of American liberty. His ambition was stimulated to this great enterprize by the example of Washington, and the high opinion which he entertained of the abilities and distinguished virtues of our modern Cincinnatus. We believe that, in regard to his disinterestedness and patriotism, La Payette deserves to be placed second, on the list of worthics, to this great man A glow of enthusiasm has manifested itself among the young men in the principal cities through which he is expected to pass on his visit to our shores. Companies of Volunteers, with splendid uniforms, have incorporated themselves, under the title of the La Fayette Guards, in N. York, Philadel phia, and Baltimore, with the view of paying him that honour which he justly deserves from the military and civil authorities of the country .-The Legislature of Massachusetts has unanimous ly voted that the most unequivocal marks of respect be shown towards him; the corporation of the city of New York, have also passed resolves to the like effect; and we expect that other public assemblies will take similar means of expressing their high sense of the character of La Payette. We are told that he was one of the finest looking men in the army of 1776, notwithstanding his deep red hair, which then, as now, was rather in disrepute. His forehead was fine. though receding -his eye clear hazel-his mouth and chin delicately formed, and exhibiting beauty, rather than strength. The expression of his countenance was strongly indicative of the generous and gallant spirit which animated him, mingled with something of the pride of conscious manliness. His mein was noble-his manners frank and amiable, and his movements light and graceful. He wore his bair plain, and never complied so far with the fashion of the times as powder. How far the ravages of time may have encroached on those majestic features, we are left to conjecture, but we know, that his mind still remains unimpaired, and free, as has been recently exemplified by his repeated exertions in favour of the adoption of more liberal and enlightened measures in the French Chamber of Deputies, of which he was a conspicuous

What somes has LAFATETTE witnessed since the following was said of him in a Paris paper of 1777!

" Paris. April 4, 1777 .- One of the riches "Paris. April 4, 1777.—One of the richest of our young mouthly, the Marquis de la Payette, a ristion of the Dirke de Nosilles, between 19 and 20 years of age, has, at his ownerappile, hired a frigate, and provided every thing necessary for a worsage to America, with two officers of his acquaintance. He set out has week, having told one had a higher than the set of the serve as Major General in the American army. On the other hand, the Count de Buikely, an Irish gentleman, who is a Major Geogral in the French service, is going, with the leave of his Majorty, to offer himself to the King of Great Braian, to serve against the Americans."

Advantageous terms for future and extensive usefulness have been offered to the people of colour in this country, by President Boyer, of the Haytien republic, who is destrous to encourage the emigration of 6000 settlers to the Island of St. Domingu. They will be furnished with a passage, free of expense, and four months provision after arriving at their place of destination, with an allowance to each of a certain quantity of land to improve and cultivate. The children of the emigrants will be educated, gratuitously, by the go

perfect gentlemen. The only objection which the roust fastidions might have towards him, is his complexion, which is dark muster. The disposition which he evisces in presenting the beneilent designs of his government, entitles him to ragement, and it is hoped, the interfer se citizens who are favourable to mich a philanthropic plan of colonization, will fahim in he prosecution to a happy and speedy issue. A circumstance occurred to Mr. G. while on his passage to New York, in the steam boat, which deserves to be generally known. It reflects great credit on the party who evinced uch a readiness to do justice to the wounded feelings of this stranger, in a strange land. Being seated at table, (says the New-York Commercia Advertiser,) Citizen Grandveille was rudely spoken to by a Lieutenant from the south, but took no notice of him until he was addressed in a more public and insulting manner. Upon this he imme diately rose and observed, that, " When in his own country, it was his province to take into custody those Haytiens who insulted strangers." He then in a very handsome manner apologized to the company by remarking, that he regretted having broken the rules of the country as it respects propriety and good breeding, and thereupon left the table. Eighteen of the passengers rose simul-taneously, and ordered another table to be spread which being done, Citizen G. was invited to dine with them, and the lieutenant left at the first table alone !- fle, however, found it necessary to offer an apology to Mr. G. to which the latter replied-" I write mourn on the sand; ravouns on marble," This answer would have done credit to Napoleon. It is sufficient to say, that he was treated with marked attention during the remainder of the day. Our trade to Hayti, it is stated, employs nearly as much tonnage as that with Great Britain; it is very beneficial to the United States, and if a proper policy be preserved it may be greatly increased if not doubled.

The Committee of Investigation, appointed previous to the adjournment of Congress, to examine the grounds for the charges which Mr. N. Edwards brought against the Secretary of the Treasury, has finished its sittings, and honourably acquitted him, after a full and mature consideration of all the statements and facts brought to their knowledge. This has been done with the unanimous consent of the committee, composed of gentlemen of the strictest integrity and candour: and we hope it will put to rest all the unpleasant reflections which those calumnious reports, so industriously circulated by the enemies of Mr. Crawford, gave rise to. While it must be gratifying to candid men, of all parties, to find that the character of the Secretary of the Trea sury is founded on a basis too firm and immutable to be sacrificed at the bare instance of an individual, it still remains a subject of regret that there are persons who would willingly consign to eternal infamy the character of any man, who might interpose between them and some favourite political project.

We are often led to admire the humour which an be displayed on most subjects, by the facetiou editor of the N. Y. National Advocate: and partiticularly when he wishes to expose the follies and vanities which flesh and blood are heirs to. In nominating candidates for Electors to support John Q. Adams to the Presidential chair, in Mar inchusetts, the persons who were selected for this purpose, are all, (with the exception of a Doctor or two,) designated with the pompous title of Honourable, attached to each of their names. We could wish that this trapping of Royalty was expunged from our vocabulary. It may be the custom in the New England states, and has thus become familiar to the ears and understanding of that portion of Republicans but, according to our notion of sounds, we think it too aristocratical in its origin for the atmosphere of our country, in which nothing flourishes mor luxuriantly, nor suits the wants of the people better than plain home-spun. Mr. Noah, in des

canting on this custom, says, "But I must take leave to tell the honest de scendants of the fine old Dutchmen, who first entered the mouth of our noble river, (would there were more of them!) that honourables are as plenty in New England, as Dumb-fish; you will find them at every man's dinner, strung along the table, as thick as dried herrings outside a negroes but on the Potomac, or Susquehamph. the table, as thick as dried herrings outside a negroes hut on the Potomac, or Susquehainah, In proof of this, I adduce the following advertise-

ment, which I cut out of a newspaper published not long since in a town of Massachusetts. "'To be sold at the house of the honourable Jonathan Grout, innkeeper, at —, on Saturday next, at ten o'clock, A. M. by order of the honourable Job Smith, six pigs, of the breed of the honourable Deacon Azariah Peabody, who procured them of the honourable Ward Chipman, of Nova Scotia. The honourable Timothy Foot will show the pigs.'"

A Resolution to the following purport was passed at the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held at Baltimore during the last week

Resolved, That it be recommended to the dif Hesolved, That it be recommended to the dif-ferent Congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocess, to take up collections, on Sunday, the 4th of July next, for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

We find that in Virginia and North Carolina the same disposition to assist the Colonization Society is prevalent, and that similar means have been adopted to carry it into effect.

Mr. Taws, his sister, and Miss Jefferson, daugh ter of Mr. Jefferson, of the Theatre, are on a visit to New York. Their reputation for a perfect practical knowledge of the science of music, has preceded them, and is noticed in the newspaper there, on the authority of letters of recommer tion written in this city. This favored trio wil not fail to excite an interest among the admirer of harmony, wherever they may be induced to make a display of those fine talents which they possess in an eminent degree.

Mr. Huerta gave his last concert in this city, on Tuesday last, which was very numerously a tended. His shill on the Gultar, it is said by the first amateurs, exceeds all praise, and produce vernment. Mr. Grandveille, the agent in this im-ortant mission, is now in New-York—he has been in this city, and received many marks of public are both very young. It is their intention of going in this city, and received many marks of public are both very young. It is their intention of go respect. He is well educated, intelligent, and on immediately to Reltimore.

New Fork, Thomson, 2 orbins, P. M.

The ship Euphrates Capit Sprague, has just errived from Liverpaol, wherea she sailed so the 23d of May. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of Low dun papers to the 23d.

It appears that the Queen and the Infant Don Miguel, intended to deprive the King of his royal authority, and the latter, who is Commender-in-Chief of the army, was to have been declared Regent on the 29th May, when the friends of the Royal Pamily celebrated the fets of the Princess Beira, now is Spain, on which occasion the British Ambassador gave a Grand Hall. Same movements during the night excited auspicions that all was not as it should be, and at day break, to the surprise of the public, the great square of Lisbon was filled with troops, and the lofant then Miguel was at their head. It was rainoured that an attempt had been made in the night to assansinate the King; that many persons were implicated in the plot toring for that purpose; and the Pamplons, Coust de Parate, Count Villafor, and other distinguished persons who enjoyed the royal confidence, and had been declared partuans of the Court, had been apprehended as conspirators. A new Minister of Police was appointed; the King was shut up, and the number of arreats and imprisonments, of distinguished persons, was from 200 to 500. All access to the King was denied, until the Diplomatic Corps assembled in a body, and demanded at interview. He was found in a distressing state of mind, and agnorant of what had been going forward. The attendance of the Prince was requested, and on his arrival, the Poreign Viinisters made a full exposure of the views had been going forward. The attendance of the Prince was requested, and on his arrival, the Porceign Arinisters made a full exposure of the views of the Queen's party, and various trivial excuses were made by his Boyal Highness, which, however had no weight with the Ambassadore, who insist cd that an order should be sent, in the King's name, to disperse the triops, &c. which was complied with, and every night appeared to be tolerably effect. The Queen had come from Queles, early in the morning, fully expecting to hear the early in the morning, fully expecting to hear the Infant Don M.guel proclaimed Regent, and wa-at Bemposta when the above consultation took

at Bemposta when the above consultation took place.

As late as the 5th of May, universal distrust prevaited. Bon Miguel still had command of the troops—the prisons were crowded, and the arrested persons dispatched in squids to the country, to make room for new accessions of prisoners; that the Minister Subserva (Painplona) had taken retige on board the British frigate Lively; and that the King's person was considered in so much danger, as to make it necessary to prepare the ship Windsor Castle for his reception in the hour of need! The King, it appears, has not been actually deposed by his son and wife; but yet he has been obliged to issue proclamations, approving of their acts, and condemned.

Lord Byron is no more!—he sleeps with the mighty dead! The world has done with his fault and his foibles, whatever they were. He perished in a cause worthy of his fame and genius—Greec, the subject of his earliest and sweetest muee, employed his latest efforts. The grief of the Lite, arry world will be heightened by the news of the destruction of his Life, written by himself, and in

ry world will be heightened by the news of the destruction of his Life, written by himself, and in which it is said he had handled himself with a se-

which it is said be but natured immed while se-rency few men are capable of.

The Greeks have requested and obtained the heart of Lord Byson, which will be placed in a Mausoleum, in that country, the liberation of which was his last wish. His body will be taken

DEATH OF LORD BYRON DEATH OF LORD BYHON
A courier arrived in town year riay inorning
with the distressing intelligence of the discease of
Lord Byron, at Missilonghi, on the 19th of April,
after an illness of ten days. A cold, attended
with inflammation, was the cause of the result
Lord Sidney Osborne's letters from Corfu are
dated the 27th of April. His lordship was about

dated the 27th of April. His lordship was about to proceed to Zonte, where the body had arrived Lord Byron had perfectly recovered from his illness in Pebruary, which was of quite a different nature from that under which he died.

The following is a translation of the proclamation which was issued by the Greek authorities, at Missolonghi, to the grief of its inhabitants, who were thus arrested in the celebration of their Easter feativities:— Easter feativities :-

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE. "The present days of lestivity are converted into days of bitter lamentation for all—Lard Noel By-ron departed this life to-day, about 11 o'clock in days of otter tamentation for all—Lord Note Byron departed this life to-day, about 11 o'clock in
consequence of a rheumatic inflammatory lever,
which had lasted for ten days. During the time
of his illuses, your general anxiety evinced the profound sorrow that pervaded your hearts. All
cla-sea, without distinction of age or acx, oppressed by grief, forgot the days of Baster. The death
of this illustrious personage is certainly a most
calamitous event for all Greece, and still more ta
mentable for this city, to which he was emmently
partial, of which he became a citizen, and of the
dangers of which he was determined personally to
partake when circumstances abould require it—
this munificent donations to this community are
before the eyes of every one, and no one amongst
us ever ceased, or ever will cease, to consider him,
with the purest and most graceful sentiments, our
benefactor. Until the disposition of the National
Government regarding this most calamitous event
be known, by virtue of the decree of the Legislature, No 314, of date the 15th October,

'It is ordained,

"It is ordained. 1. To-morrow, by sun-rise, thirty-seven minute guns shalt be fired from the batteries of this town, equal to the number of years of the

"2. All public offices, including all Courts of

"3. All public offices, including all Courts of Justice, shall be shut for three days.

"3. All shops, except those for provisions and medicines, shall also be kept shut; and all sorts of musical instruments, all dances customary in these days, all sorts of festivities and merriment in the public taverns, and every other sort of public amusement, shall cease during the above named

4. A general mourning shall take place for twenty one days,
5 Funeral ceremonies shall be performed in

all the churches. " A. MAVROCORDATO. "GIORGIO PRAIDI, Secretary.
"Missolonghi, 19th April, 1824."

The following letter announcing the death of Lord Byron, has been addressed, by Prince Mayrocordato, the Secretary to the Greek Committee:

"Missolonghi, 8th (20th) April, 1824

"Sir, and my very dear Friend,—It is with the greatest affliction that I fulfil the duty of giving you the sad news of the death of Lord Byron, after an ilineas of ten days. Our loss is irreparable, and it is with justice that we abandon ourselves to inconsolable sorrow. Notwithstanding the difficult circumstances in which I am placed, I shall attempt to perform my duty towards this great man: the eternal gratitude of my country will perhaps be the only true tribute to his memory. The Deputies will communicate to you the details of this melancholy event, on which the grief which I feel will not allow me to dwell longer. You will excuse—you will justify, my being overwhelmed with account. excuse—you will justify, my being overwhelt with sorrow, and accept the assurance of my votion and the high consideration with which have the horior to be sig.

"Your very humble and very obedient serv "A MAVROCORDATO."

To J. Bownine, Esq. Secretary to the Greek Committee."

By the schr. Fly, Capt. Vandine, arrived at New-York, from Alvarado, we learn, that a convoy with money, to the amount of 1,800,000 dollars, had just arrived at that place from the city of Mexico. It is also stated, that a consultary

AN EULOGIUM on the life and character the late Reverent Harar Holcomas D. B. of the delivered in the Meeting House of the Pos Baptist Church, Second Street, below Arch, or Tuesday morning next, the 29th last, at 21 o'clock by Dr. B. Rush Rhees.

The public generally, and the Clergy particularly, are invited to attend.

O'The Rev. Mr. Coas, from New Orleans, we preach in the first Universalist Church in Lombe street, to-morrow afternoon, at the usual boor.

Ar. Glason, from Boston, will deliver a Lecture on Astronomy, at the shows named place, on day evening next, at 8 o'clock, when a collectivity to taken up for the benefit of a distress family in this city.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev Dr. Harrish, Mr. WILLIAM HOOD to Man ELEABETH, dampher of Mr. On Thursday mersing, bit of this city.

On Thursday mersing, the 17th inch at Mr. Post them, the profit of the Company of the No. January Mr. J. St. January and J. Mr. J. January and J. Mr. J. January and J.

the U. S. Marine Corps to IBABELLA WESTAR CURREN
only doughter of Br. William Corries, of this size.

On Thursday evening, the Stythints by the Hev. Re.
No. CHABLES C. W. TEORI, p. to . size FRANCES,
ter of Richard Johnson, all of this sity.

On Wondening evening the Table inct, by Robert William
Esq. Mr. RICHARD WILTTAR Merchant, so him MARIAM
OWER, damphyter of the late William Lews. Esq.

On Tuesday gvening, the Std inct, by Robert Wilder
John Hargaver, of Baltimore, the Reveryed MARINING B.
ROCHE, of Philadelphia, to Mine SARAM A. ROWARD,
eldert daught of Mr. Henty Hound of New York.

On Thursday evening, the Stdt inct, by the Rev. Mr. Kirns,
Mr. BERJAMIN BATES, Jr. to Mine SARAM AND ARM.
On Thursday, the 17th least. by the Rev. Dr. Riy, Wo.
OEORGE William Lills, to Mine JARAM AND American
OEORGE William Lills, to Mine JARAM TETTER both of
Kirkenb ight Southand.

Richemb ight, Sentland.
On the evening of the 19th inst. by the How, Mr. Emm.
Ind. Mr. LEWIS LOYD SMITH, by Mrs. MARY BORK
LESTRADE.
Go the 17th inst. by John Shaw, Emp. Mr. JACOS C.
DUNGAN to Miss SARAH JAGGERS: all of the Fourthern

no. Junn Peers, all of the Northern Liberties.
On the 14th Inst. by John Shaw, Evg. Mr. JAMES BAR-KINS, to Miss SARAH ANN ADKINSON, all of the spanish of rausicelphia.
On the 14th instant, by John Shaw, Em. Mr. J HAMILTON, to Miss HESTER FLOOD, all of the so of Philadelphia.

DIED.

Yesterday noon, of h short but aware illness, in the 94th year of his age, Mr. ORORGE PFAFF, Sr.
On Wednesday night, the 23th in-t. Mrs. JANE HARPER, aged 'J., reliet of James Harjer, accessed
On Wednesday the 23th inst. Mrs. HANNAM BLUDSHER, wile of Jacob Slummer, aged 55
On Wednesday aftersoon, after a painful illness, in the 4th year of his age, Mr. NE.AL DONOLUGH, oged 21, widow of the late James Mellon, Eag, of Dobbins 68th year of his new, Mr. N.E.M. MALLON, aged \$1, On Monday lest, Mrs. CATHARINE MALLON, aged \$1, widow of the late James McHon, Eq., of Dobhin. On the 11st inst aged 74, Mrs. MARIA BARBARA HEE-MUTH, consort of the Rev. Dr. Helmuth. On the 30th inst. at his residence near the R sing Sun. Tavern on the Germontown road, MARTIN LUDLE, Zoq. in the 63d year of his age.

Deaths during the past week.

In Philadelphia,	25	36	61	ě
In New-York,	22	41	63	
In Baltimore,	11 *	16	37	
In New York, the				
Pox! and 13 by e	onsumptio	n. In t	his city,	5
persons died of the	iormer,	and 3 of	the latte	r
disease.				

Marine Intelligente.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALA.

20. Brig Comet, Storr, from Messian, 39 days, 4.

1-tive Oan, Buell, hatanasa 15 days, 9.

1-tive Oan, Buell, hatanasa 15 days, 9.

2-caroline - hurston, Havara. (vin querantine) 4.

2-conosus. Uran, Liverpool, 31 days, Meller.

2-conosus. Uran, Storeman Aux Cayes 18 days, Cuffe.

Hunor & Amy, Clara, St. Thomas, 36 days, Fide.

Union, Lineran, Jamaisa. — days, Hun, 5 ugar,

H. G. Seymour, Dickenson, Aux Cayes, 17 dayst

CLaraber.

CLEARED.

CI.EARED,

June 10. Ship Montrauma, Potts, Liverpool, by T.P. Co
Brig Jam: Coulter, Ferguson, Laguira by J. Coulter,
Brig Forre t, How and, St. bomas, by D. Lewis & Co.
21. Ship Juina Cware French, Liverpool by Spackman
Schr. Ritza Piggot Davis Antigua by S. & T. Hollingswee
Sa, brig Stephen Girard, Craigheat Fortus-Frince, D. or
23. Brig Joseph Eastburn, Erwin, Montraideo, B. C. Wh
Brig Motro Dunn, St. Jago de Cuba, T. H. Jacobs
Ship Wm. & Jane, Bartling, Limerick, Thompson & Nephs
34. Ship Rebessa Sims, Brewton, Gibruliar, J. Coulter.

15th ANNUAL EXHIBITION. PENNSYLVANIA Academy of Fine Arts opened on Mo day, the 17th May, to continue for six weeks. Adm tance M ceuts. May 29-et

Elegant Piano Fortes and Organ. OUD & BROTHERS, Plans Force Manufacturers, a 361 Market Bureet, have finished and or sake lieght and Forces of warranted workmanship and superior to which they will sell on the most reasons le terms, to make the same of the above, will find it their terest by examining them.

Also, for sale, an excellent ORGAN of five stops, very fine tone, and made by one of the frest makers in the contry; and is suitable for either a church or chamber, june 30-40.

A TEACHER,

A REALIBERT WHO has been engaged in traching the various branches of English Education, as well as the French Language, and which has been employed in a feminary of the first respectability, wishes a strustion citier as University, which a strustion citier as University, which a strustion of their as School, or as private Teacher in a family. He would have no objection to an engagement in the Country within a few miles of the city. Any person in waster of a Teacher and the city. Any person in waster of a Teacher and the city of the information, by communicating the smooth jection to a concer in a ramity. He would have no ob-jection to an engagement in the Country within a five miles of the city. Any person in wast-of a Tracher and wishing further information, by communicating the cause directed to J. D. No. 71 Locust street, will need to this mediate attention.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

P. CANFIELD

A GAIN residers his sincere ack on le generate to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received in the 19th class of the Union. Canal Lottery, and conjuctfully solicit a continuation of it in the following achemic, which is arranged on pure mathematica principies, as were its predeceasors. The perfect faintess of this system of lottery towards advesturers, he low price of teners, and the small number o them in the 19th class together with the very short period to classe before its determination, should command the immediate patronage of the public to the present scheme, independent of assing the likely important object for which these lotteries were granted, which it is presumed will ever most chestrality and readily mose with all that attention and support, from a munificent public, which it truly merits.

Possitively to be drawn on the 28th of October near.

The lette and shares will be sold at the scheme price, five deliars, until the 1st of July, inclusive.

Package of nine ticketts, embracing the 27 combination and permutation numbers of the Lottery, warranted to oliow at least the next sum of 20 dollars and 40 cents, may also be had at the next sum of 20 dollars and 40 cents, may also be had at the next sum of the lottery, and leave the lights in deposit for the 30 dollars and 40 cents, will be accommodated, and the sum their to te task on appearing package of whole tickets, will be 24 dollars and 60 cents, they will be accommodated, and the sum their to te task on appearing the contents.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

	THIRTERNYS	CLASS-HEW	SER	IRG.
		CHEME.		
6	Prize of	S5000 ·	in	830,000
6	do	1000	ie	6000
6	do	500	la.	30.0
6	do	397	in	3000
828	do	12	-	2383
5.72	do	144		9936
	40		18	多36432
6914	Daimon	2		-

Capital Prises as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUME'S.

P. CANFIELD'S State Lattery (Mice, No. 197, saite and between the Post Chi



-I toothe the distrest t with the man that is happy I constantly rest: but just take two letters from me, and transpose, separate brethren and tarn them to foce; lestore new one letter which you have laid by. Transpose, and a plain in the Seripture descry; the extremos of which place, by inversion, you'll find.

Vill show you a person perhaps of your mind a real x unto this the two letters in store, and the farmer will tell you my use, (and what

And the manner of the more?)
Then cancel one letter, transpose me again,
A Priest in the Scriptures 'twill truly explain,
In fine, make an end, and transpose, if you please,
And then take a seat and sit down at your ease.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. REBUS

rived from various Parents, who are found Derived from various Parents, who are found 3ubline in air, or roaming on the ground; Intent on harmless sport, beneath the tide, Or floating down the stream in speckled pride: With skill compress'd, I form a pleasing whole, That yields sweet respite to the heavy soul. What's strange, alive, 'tis said, my vitals stay the ling'ring spirit on its heav'nly way: Line dead, expiring mortals find relief, 'clied to regions unassail'd by grief: But this, perhaps, is like the fabled sprite, That oft with means arrests the ear of night: Good heav'n!—what noises! Ah! How strange they seem!

Good heav'n!—what noises! Ah! How strange they seem!
Pshaw!—'tis but the phantom of a waking dream. By divers changes, various fortunes sped, I deck the coffin and the bridal bed. Ah! little thought that hero, born to fame, Who chang'd my nature—qualified my name—(A blazing beacon to th' admiring brave.)
He'd find me harder in his rocky grave.
Jacob, when wand'ring, fielt my genial power, Yielding to me, tho' chang'd, one soften'd hour. I nurse the sick, with racking pains opprest, And kiss the check that leans upon my breast. There we see, with racking pains opprest, And kies the check that leans upon my breast. With tears, the Beauty oft my garment stains; But soon renews it, with the nicest pains. The Poor, in plain attire, my body grace; The Bich bedizzen me with costly lace. Naw, lest my name, thro' prating I should tell, You'll find me ere the morn—till then farewell!

MIGHT MAKES RIGHT.

A spannow perched upon a bough,
Spied a poor beetle creep below,
And picked it up. 'Ah, spare me, spare?'—
The insect prayed: but wan its prayer.
'Wretch!' cried the murderer, 'hold thy tongue
For thou art weak and I am strong.'

A hawk behind him and in haste,
Bharpens his beak for a repast,
And pounces plump upon him. 'O!'
Exclaims the sparrow, 'let me go.'
'Wretch!' cries the murderer, 'hold thy tongue
For thou art weak and I am strong.'

The hawk was munching up his prey.
When a stout eagle steer'd that way.
And seized upon him. 'Sure contrade,'
You'll spare my life—we're both a trade!'
'Wretaist' oried the murderer, 'hold thy tongue For thou art weak and I am strong

A sportsman saw the eagle fly, A sportsman saw the cagic ry,
Me shot and brought him from the sky:
The dying bird could only groan,
'Tyrant what evil have I done.'
'Wretch' cries the murderer, 'hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak and I am strong.'

"Tis thus that man to man behaves, Witness the planter and his slaves.

Lis thus that state oppresses state,
And infant freedom meets its fate. Naples and Spain must hold their tongue, For Austria, France and Co. are strong.

APOLOGIES.

Landlady.—Will you take another cup of cof-fee, sir!—It is not so good as I could wish, owing to the haste with which you wished it got ready. Traveller .- Madam, there is no occa sology. Your coffee is most excellent—what were is of it.

The landlady colored. He immediately recol-

iected himself and added-Pardon me madam, I did not mean what I said. I meant to say there is an abundance—such as it is.

A gentleman groaning under the pangs of the gout was asked by a sympathising friend, "Have you ever tried the Ean Medicinale?" "I have tried every kind of OA (he exclaimed with the true accent of pain) but they don't relieve me."

During the revolutionary war, two brothers, During the revolutionary war, two brothers, from one of the eastern ports, were commanders of privateers—they cruised together, and were eminently successful, doing great damage to the enemy, and making much money for themselves. One evening, being in the latitude of the shoals of Nantucket, but many miles to the castward of them, they spied a large British vessel, having the appearance of a merchantman, and made towards her; but to their astonishment, found her a frigate disguised. A very light breeze pravailing, they hauled off in different directions—one only could be pursued, and the frigate gained rapidly open him. Finding he could not run. rapidly upon him. Finding he could not run-away, the commanding officer had recourse to strangem—on a sudden be hauled down every sail, and had all hands on deck employed with setting poles, as if showing the vessel off a bank! The people on board the frigate were amazed at the supposed danger they had run, and to save themselves from being grounded, immediately clawed off, and left the more knowing Yankee "to make himself scarce," as soon as the night rendered it predent for him to heist sail in a sea two hundred

Caution to Ladier.—'You are the very person I wanted,' said a Lady at a Ball the other day to an officer of the Guards; 'you must dance with Miss.—. Come, 'I'll introduce you to her,' 'Excuse me, I am no dancer.' 'Oh, but you can't refuse sose; she is a very pretty girl, and has 30,0004.* Why, really I am not a marrying man myself—but, if your Ladyship pleases, I'll mention her to our Mess.*

Formerly, (says the "Recreative,") a psaim was allowed to be sung at the gallows by the culprit, in case of a reprieve. It is reported of one of the chaplains to the famous Montrose, that being condemned, in Scotland, to die, for attending he master in some of his glorious exploits, and being upon the ladder and ordered to set out a psalm, he, expecting a reprieve, named the 119th psalm (with which the officer attending the execution complied, the Scotch Presbyterians being rest pasts singers,) and it was well for him he did so, for they had sung it half through before the repoints same; any other psalm would have

presentations of the necessity of cleaning it, the language and the interest of the december of the language o the windows, and it was with difficulty that the Magiatrates could get out of their doors. When they did, however, they immediately be-stirred themselves, convinced by more senses than one that the city of Antwerp was not clean; and they ever afterwards took due care that the streets should be regularly swept.—" Narrative of a Residence in Belgium, in 1815."—The town is now one of the cleanest in Europe.



French method of Stacking Wheat.

A gentleman who had noticed the modes of A gentleman who had noticed the modes of agriculture on the banks of the Rhine, in Flanders, has remarked, that the people of those countries, commonly stack their wheat, and leave it in the field. Their manner of stacking is as follows: they set one sheaf apright, with the ears uppermost, and around that place a circle of many other sheaves with the ears uppermost, inclining on the right sheaf; and when so placed, they look like the figure of an extinguisher—then they lay an horizontal circle of sheaves, with all the ears in the centre, and cover those ears in the middle in the centre, and cover those ears in the middle with a loose sheaf or two. Thus placed, they are protected from all wet, and may remain six weeks or two months, as safe as in a barn. By reason of their exposure to the air for several weeks. they thresh much easier than sheaves which, im-mediately after binding, are housed in a tight barn. The above method of stacking has been adopted in some of the southern countries of England, to very great advantage.

Whoever will apply an ointment made of gun-powder, brimstone and common grease, behind the necks of their lambs, will be sure of having them preserved from all kinds of vernin. The quantity necessary to be made use of is so small, that a six-penny worth is sufficient to dress up-wards of 200 lambs.

Weeds growing rank about your house pro-mote the fever and ague, by their bad exhala-tions.

Apples .- It is stated on the authority of a gen Apples.—It is stated on the authority of a gen-tleman in England, that the seeds of an apple which are perfect in form, without flat sides, pro-duce trees of the same genuine fruit, while the compressed or flat seeds produce a bastard kind.

White Flint Wheat .- A new species of wheat under this designation, has been successfully cul-tivated in Cayuga County, N. Y. for some years past. Its excellent properties are its security against the Hessian fly, the straw being solid 5 or 6 inches above the ground, where the Fly lodges in other wheat, grows rank, ripens soon, requires but three pecks of seed, and yields from 26 to 40 bushels an acre, weighing from 63 to 64 lbs. a bushel. This account is given by Mr. Ira Hop-kins, of Brutus—he thinks the grain a native of the South of Spain, and unquestionably superior to any other species in use in that part of the

CHEAP MANURE.

ABINA FLLAS, No. 125 Germantown Road, near Phy Lidelphia, manufactures Bones, Oveter Shells, an Ground Playter of Paris. These Manures have been used in England and found excellent. The bone, particularly, is the best that is known. Several respectable references can be given, of those who have tried it in the which's of this city Farmers would find it their interest to make treal for them where.

TAVERN TO LET,

of the public thorough-fares in the city, in good has an excellent cellur and a large yard. For paenquire at No. 130 South Second street, may 49-47

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

PIE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that be continued to bettle PORTER, ALE and GDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or expertation, this stand, No. 100 MARKETS INCET, corner of Frank to Court, between Third and Fourth.

JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

JOSEPH E. MILHENNEY.

apresi 10-et

JUSEPH E. APHAIDEN E.,
CLOCK & WAYCH MAKER.
Litely at the center of Church, lifes and Third sit.
R SPECTFULLY informs his thouls and customers, that
he has remined to No. 30 North Second street, above
Archic where Watches of every description will be carefully
repaired and warranted.

april 10—if

LAND AGENT, Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

Mo. 7. A. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

ME Subscriber offers his services to his friends out the
public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and
gets business in general, ingressing of Writings, posting

toperty, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

Ich 28-4f CHARLES P. LISLE.

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

AP HAZZARO, informs his friend, and the public, that he has taken the house No. 114 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters Breisley, and Diamete, of the Second R. A constant supply of Cider & Cider-Royal ap 21-off

NOTICE.

A.L. persons having claims again the E rate of RICHARD CRIPPS, decreased, late of Oxford Township, Phindel-phia county, will could rethern to the subscriber, study a test od, on or before the st of October usext, in order that they man be a teled. June 19-31 JOUN W. CRIPPS, Ad'mr.

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP. A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a visitable reside for the cure of Colds, as himse, Consumption of the tange, and long continued Coughs; and norticularly for the removal of those shight of other states of the Properties of New York of the Colds of the Colds at the Properties of New York of the mid-to-thermal REST, where a liberal allowance will be in the to-those who partiage to said again. Price as certa a bottle.

mts a bottle.

"90HN II. HOWELL
N, II.—An assortment of Medicinal Boots and Herbit to had a subsection of the bottle bottle be above.



BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Elighth door above Spruce street.

WIGHT'S THEOLOGY. A few copies can be had, at solicerpainn price, as above. Also, the Commentaries foott, Henry, Gill, Mynight, Dodderige, and Burkit; toson's asoft Walter's Dictionary, small and large; Church stores: Calmer's Dichoropy, and other Bible Dictionaries as the advertiser parchases mostly at auction, or for each of private sale, he feels confident of heirs able to sell chap as any in the trade, and all Broths mall warranted feet.

For the Good of the AFFLICTED. ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

A 5 prepared by JAMES MELLENS of Medons, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Casada, to be orted of the best Medicless in man, for Coughs, Asthanas and Paine about the Brasat, and other affections of the large leading that the Brasat, and other affections of the large leading that the Brasat, and other affections of the large leading that the Brasat, and other affections of the large leading that the Brasat, and other affections of the large leading that the Brasat, and other affections of the large leading the large leading to the large leading tof

NEW CERTIFICATES.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of sain shellow. Cough Drops, which are cailed Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

DEW CERTIFICATES.

1 Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1921, I wan efficited with a troublewone and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweeting, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I, Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual alaor, and I have traons to be believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but birth hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine as use for complaints of the langs.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my life, and having been requested to express my opinion of desirefficacy in the cure of coughs. I hereby carriedy, that a daught effort of mine was severely afflicted with rings which times the was more or less attended by we are physiciane; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her disciplinating which times the was more or less attended by we are physiciane; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her discipled the great of the great of the great of the property of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely excovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no heristation in recommending these drops to the public.

Haverbill, (Mass.) August 11, 1321.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Ashma for 19 years, and the panoxysms were offens so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Ashma I was askied to rey Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by J. Mellen, and I dais so, and to my surprise complaints, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderso



J. S. RUSSELL, No. 68, Chesnut street, Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS, adapted to every purpose for which light is required together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil. nov 1-tf

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,

No. 63 UNION STREET, near Third.

It. and Mrs. COAD respectfully inform Parents and Guardians, that they have limited their Young Lades apartment to thirty pupils; five more can be received to complete the number. In it are taught, steading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes and Maps, Book-keeping, History, both anchest and modern, &c. with every kind of useful and lash-onable needlework. Pupils have the use of Maps, Globes, and Histories in the apartment without any extra charge. An charge for tuition during vacation.

Young Gentlemen's apartment.

INDIAN INFIRMARY.

No. 70 North Eith street, Philadelphia.

P. SMITH, son of the Old Indian Physician, late of ladiunore, becy leave to assure the public, that he feels a high sense of gratitude for the inheral parnoage he has met with, in his practice, in many of the exists throughout the United States, as an Indian Physician. In perfecular Biltimore, his last residence, he can truly, and with heartfest satisfaction, we the words of Holy Writ: that with the assistance of Almighty God, he has been the instrument of opening he even of many who were entirely blied, of unstopping the deaf car, enabling the latter to walk, and bestowing to the sick and infirm universal rehief and consolation from their sufferings.

The knowledge and skill of the Judius Physician in the

wledge and skill of the Indian Physician in the

I evening, all other persons will be watted upon; from our a reasonable remuneration will be expected upon re-ing connect and the delivery of medicines, onvenient apartments will be prepared for private and industrial consultations.

ceiving counsel and the delivery or measures. Convenient apartments will be prepared for private and consideratial consultations.

N. B. Dr. Smith will constantly keep a supply of Medicines for the cure of most diseases, carefully prepared by houselt, with proper directions, at his residence, No. 70. North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

march 21—5m.

TOOTH-ACHE

S. MILFORD, Dentist, from London, S. MILPOKED, Dentist. Jrom London.

A SURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy. I have be will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to thew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been agreated by had it reatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured. Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest case to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced the land separates and makes theteeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth nextly fixed and Munipa and Teeth extracted.

MILPORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by noor in use; it not only

MILEURO'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Prowder, is excelled by some in use; it not only gives the Tweth an eigenst polish but preserves and hardens the gume. For every count, and the gume of the property of the cure of Tooth Ache Prece So count. ADI HONS, for the cure of Scorbatic Gums, and to fasten the text, and restore the flesh when loster price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacions and at the same time timecent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 161, Shoth Fifth, near Spruce-atreet. may 18—19

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET.

DRICURES Houses and pasts, Boarders, Clerks, Monne-keepers, Journey men. Apprentices, Potters, Bart-keepers, Cox, branes, Gwaters, Labourers, bransstresses, Farming, men. Graness, Gooks and tenses Servants of very description. Alto, Wet Nurses. To Biod, White and Cofored Roys and Alto, of different area, Procurety to sell or let entered granish, and account in one to be sell or let entered granishes, of different areas, Procurety to sell or let entered granishes, of different areas, Procurety to sell or let entered granishes, of different areas, Procurety to sell or let entered granishes, and account in one to the participation of the public, and account in the country of the participation of the proposition will ended to such a manuser as added by their participation, and make the office worths of their participation, and make the office worths of their materials and suspect.

Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in applying them along with hitselfina.

JOB PRINTING,

win a variety of others, equally cheap.

JUSEPH EVANS,

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very in
match 6-1v

CHEAP SHOE STORE, S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

18. Subscriber often his present stock of Booss and

Men's do, do, do, UDs, do, co. UDs, do, co. Boys' Monroes, best quality, Do, fine Shoes, do, Do, coarse do, Ladies' Valencia Slippers, Do do, Bootheels, Do, Moncoco Slippers, Do, do, do, Bootheels, Do, do, Ed, Bootheels, Do, do, do, Bootheels, Do, do, Ed, Bootheels, Do, commercial Co. Do, Shoes, Do, Commercial Co. Do, 75 75 1 06

ally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

CARRIAGES,

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a I general smortment of High Box Couches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contents a servant with the Driver, an also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gugs, and light Sulteys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with carelland and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the asperoaching hot reason, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, dee, as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearne, with jet black. Horses, kept at awast in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 83 South Fifth-street.

THREAD & NEEDLE STORE,

THREAD & NEEDLE STORE,
No. 53 NORTH SECOND-STREET.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies of this City, that they have opened the above Stone, and will keep a constant supply of the very best articles in great variety, viz :—Needles of every description, Catton and Linen Threads, Pins, Tapes, Bindings, Buttons of every kint—Seeming Silks and Twist, Marking Canvas, Rug do, and Worsted, Finss Silks, Cotton and Thread, &c. &c. with a great variety of articles particularly needed in fumilies; also, a variety of Fabey Articles, Ginups, Frogs, Buttons, Cords and other Triumnings for Dresses, Habits and Millinery, &c.

Six. Threaded Spool Sewing and Floss Cotton of the most approved makers.

WM. MORRISON & Co.



J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Fana of Farming 'Urensis' of all descrip-tions, Cotting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at short notice. may 8-sf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distriction which its efficacy alone can support. As a parifier to the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful apring dad autumn alterative ever known. All those who are affected with Scrolula, Leproy, Euroy, or cutaneous Eruptions, or any of those mechanically decases arising from inaparity of the blood and juices—also, those who under by disussed Liver, Rheumatic affections, or from adsicretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antinomonal, or attended medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their trudencies to all those diseases which originate in vittated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which, an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swam's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrottulous complaints, and in chatinate cutaineous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgesin of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"New Fork, 1st me. 5th, 1884."

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of secting several cause of very inveterate uleers, which, hav-ing resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. 6 waim's Paracca; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an im-portant remedy in scrotulous, venereal and mercurial dis-cases.

**Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the

cases.

"N. Gharding

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Phys University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"Physicatelphia, February 16, 1823,"

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